FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 037 *22 February 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Hungarian, Polish Envoys on Latest MBFR Session AA 1
USSR, U.S. Hold Talks on Chemical Weapons AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Zimyanin Receives Members of Amity Groups BB 1
Zimyanin Receives Socialist TV, Radio Chiefs BB 1
Broadcasting Protocols Signed With GDR, MPR, Poland BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR Protests to U.S. on Attack on UN Mission CC 1
Soviet Envoy Addresses UNICEF on Kampuchean Revival CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Brown's Testimony Falsifies Soviet Foreign Policy A 1
Admiral Kasatonov Interviewed on U.S. Naval Buildup A 1
[Dmitriyev in TRUD 20 Feb]
U.S. Intoxicated by Smell of 'Black Gold' in Near East A 4
[Musyelyan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Feb]
Carter Ignores Iranian Demands for Halt to Interference A 7
[IZVESTIYA 19 Feb]
NATION Magazine Cited on U.S. Crimes Against Iran A 8
Press Cited on Attempts To Seize Iranian Assets A 8
[Chernyshev]
Moscow Persian Criticizes Students Arrest at Hoveyda Speech A 9
[Lebedeva]
Indochinese Refugees Used for Propaganda Purposes A 10
[Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 16 Feb]
Goldwater Hits Exposure of CIA Role in Afghanistan A 11
U.S. 'War Professionals' Aid Afghan Subversives A 11
[Sisnev in TRUD 13 Feb]
Bergland 'Orbital' View of East Europe Grain Sales Ridiculed A 12
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 14 Feb]
Governor Brown Criticizes Foreign Policy, Backs SALT II A 13
[PRAVDA 19 Feb]
Denial of Entry Visas Violates Helsinki Accords A 13

SOUTH ASIA

Bulantsev Scores Claimed Use of Gas in Afghanistan D 1
Kulik Rejects AFP Reports of Soviet Violence in Afghanistan D 1
Afghan People, Officials Show Support for April Revolution D 2

Soviet-Afghan Friendship Meeting Held in Kabul D 3
Kobysh Criticizes U.S., PRC 'Dangerous Game' in Pakistan D 3
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 13 Feb]
Army Paper Traces Pakistan's Procurement of Nuclear Material D 4
[Roshchupkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Feb]
Gandhi Equates Soviet Troops in Afghanistan With 'Region's Security' D 5
IZVESTIYA Accuses U.S., PRC of Fomenting Separatism in India D 5
[8 Feb]
India's CP Calls for End to U.S., PRC 'Armed Interference' D 6
Soviet-Indian Friendship Meeting Held in Moscow D 7
Indian CP Plenum on South Asia Situation Reported D 7
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 17 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Eighth PZPR Congress F 1
Central Committee Session F 1
[PRAVDA 16 Feb]
Closing Session of Congress F 2
[Averchenko, Fomin in PRAVDA 16 Feb]
PRAVDA Editorial [18 Feb] F 4
Babiuch Stresses Detente, Relations with USSR F 6
TANJUG Cited: Tito's Condition Remains Grave F 6
Gromyko-Fischer Talks Express Bloc Solidarity F 6
[Shalygin]

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Vance Tour of West Europe G 1
Talks with Poncet G 1
Arrival in London G 1
Failure of Trip G 1
Western Officials Seek To Aid Turkey To Bolster NATO G 1
Extension of Bases Agreement G 2
Arms Exports Compromise Swedish Neutrality G 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Statements by Khomeyni, Students, Bani-Sadr Reported H 1
Rumors of Hostages' Release Viewed as 'Wishful Thinking' H 1
Iranian Revolution Guard Leader's Remarks Questioned H 2
Krutikhin Describes Iran Political Scene Prior to Elections H 3
[NOVOYE VREMYA 15 Feb]
McGiffert Arrives in Egypt for Talks on Arms Aid H 5
[Surikov]
Israel Reportedly 'In Possession of Nuclear Weapons' H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Panama Unlikely To Extradite Shah to Iran K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kosygin Addresses Meeting of Frunze Electors in Moscow R 1
PRAVDA Reports Leaders Elections Speeches R 10
Kirilenko Speech [PRAVDA 20 Feb] R 10
Shcherbitskiy at Dneprodzerzhinsk R 16
[PRAVDA 15 Feb]
Census Results on Population, Nationalities R 21
Briefs: Demchenko in Primorye R 21

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Summary of RSFSR Plan Performance in 1979 S 1
[PRAVDA 7 Feb]
Problems in Capital Construction Reported S 2
[PRAVDA 4 Feb]
Brezhnev Congratulates Estonian Power Workers S 2
[PRAVDA 13 Feb]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launching of Cosmos-1165 Satellite Reported U 1
Research Ship Takes Part in Oceanography Exhibition U 1
[Romanovskaya in IZVESTIYA 16 Feb]
Briefs: Tribute to Scientist; Anti-Matter Particles Detected U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Attends Anniversary Celebration of Army-Navy Day V 1
Gorshkov: Role of Navy Protection, Not Aggression V 1
[KOMMUNIST]

HUNGARIAN, POLISH ENVOYS ON LATEST MBFR SESSION

LD211712 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 21, TASS--The 228th closed-door plenary meeting of the parties to the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. As was stated at a meeting with journalists a press representative of the Hungarian delegation. [as received] Speaking at the meeting was head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic Ambassador Z. Fodor. He analysed the latest Western proposals made on December 20, 1979 and pointed out that they are not up to the principles, which are bound to guarantee undiminished security of all of the sides, reciprocity and equivalency of obligations. These proposals do not contain a single significant compromise element, but they are geared to such terms which are unacceptable to the Warsaw Treaty-countries.

The Hungarian diplomat pointed out that the Western side systematically and persistently seeks to narrow the subject and aims of the Vienna negotiations. Its latest proposals clearly show that the Western side is ready to reduce only the personnel of the land troops.

But the delegations of socialist countries believe that agreement on troop reduction can be effective only if it includes the provision on reduction of armaments, including nuclear weapons.

Socialist states consider the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe as a single process. The proof of their readiness to make a compromise is adoption by them of the principle of two-stage reduction. But they insisted and continue to insist on establishing a concrete and organic link between the two stages.

Z. Fodor emphasized that compromise initiatives of the socialist countries dated June 8, 1978 and June 28, 1979, contain all elements on the basis of which it is possible to resolve in a constructive spirit problems of the Vienna negotiations.

As was reported by the press attache of the Polish delegation, speaking at the plenary meeting today was also head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic Ambassador T. Strulak who on behalf of the delegations of socialist countries offered the Western side to exchange in the near future renewed data on the strength of the troops of the states, direct parties to the Vienna negotiations by January 1, 1980.

In circles of delegations at the negotiations it is noted that in the recent time some NATO countries, above all the United States, largely increased its troops in central Europe. As is clear from a report of the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, published late in January, the strength of American troops stationed in the FRG alone increased by 26,000 men.

USSR, U.S. HOLD TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD211048 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 21, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the bilateral Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons has been held here.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES MEMBERS OF AMITY GROUPS

LD212218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--From 19 through 21 February a conference took place here of general secretaries of friendship societies of the USSR and socialist countries. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and members of Soviet friendship societies with socialist countries exchanged experience and discussed prospects for development of cooperation.

Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the participants.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES SOCIALIST TV, RADIO CHIEFS

LD201402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--On 19 and 20 February a routine working meeting took place of heads of television and radio organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Those present exchanged experience in the implementation of the decisions of congresses of fraternal parties and the directions of their central committees concerning the continued improvement and perfection of information and propaganda work by television and radio. Special attention was paid to coverage by television and radio of congresses of socialist and workers parties of fraternal countries, the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism and the Olympic games in Moscow.

Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the heads o. television and radio organizations of socialist countries. The conversation at which Tyazhelnikov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was present took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BROADCASTING PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH GDR, MPR, POLAND

LD192248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Working protocols were signed here today on television and sound broadcasting covering the period 1980-81. They concern cooperation between our country and the Mongolian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic; an analogous document concerning cooperation in television was signed today with the German Democratic Republic. There will be more exchanges of television and sound material concerning the life and friendship of the peoples of these countries. Special attention is being paid to the commemoration of Lenin's 110th birthday, the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism, the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian peoples' revolution and the 35th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland.

The protocols were signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR's Gosteleradio; and committee chairman Puravjav for Mongolia, Szczopanski for Poland and Adameck for the GDR.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 21 February reports: "A protocol on cooperation in the field of television for 1980-81 has been signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and Hungarian Television. The further development of exchange of television material dealing with life in the USSR and Hungary and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of both countries is envisaged. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and Nagy, chairman of Hungarian Television."]

USSR PROTESTS TO U.S. ON ATTACK ON UN MISSION

LD220717 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

["Note by the Soviet Representation at the United Nations Organization"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, February 22, TASS--The Permanent Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the United Nations Organization considers it necessary to declare to the Mission of the United States of America at the United Nations Organization as follows:

"At about three o'clock in the morning on February 21, 1980, a shot was fired on the building of the USSR Permanent Representation at the United Nations Organization. The bullet hit a room, in which there were a woman and a child. It was by sheer luck that this attempt on the life of Soviet people did not result in casualties. The fact of perpetration of this act of terrorism has once again shown that in spite of the repeated demands of the Soviet side, the necessary security of the Soviet Representation and its personnel is not yet ensured. Thus, the international committments undertaken by the United States are violated. The USSR Representation at the United Nations Organization considers it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign launched by definite circles in the United States only encourages as a matter of fact the perpetration of criminal actions of this kind. In declaring a most resolute protest, the USSR Representation at the United Nations Organization demands an investigation into this case and that those guilty of perpetrating the act of terrorism on February 21, 1980, be made answerable. The USSR Representation reminds to the U.S. Representation that it has so far received no results of the investigation into the acts of terrorism earlier committed against the Soviet Representation and its personnel. The USSR Representation at the United Nations Organization also insists that the authorities of the host country should immediately take the necessary measures to prevent any acts of terrorism and provocations against the representation and its personnel."

SOVIET ENVOY ADDRESSES UNICEF ON KAMPUCHEAN REVIVAL

LD210809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Kampuchea's Rebirth"]

[Excerpts] New York--A significant improvement in the food situation in Kampuchea, which was utterly ravaged by the 4 years of rule by the Pol Pot regime, has been noted by a special session of the UNICEF Board.

L.I. Malyshev, the Soviet representative, supported the proposal to continue to grant aid to the Kampuchean people, who were the victims of the Beijing expansionists. At the same time, he said, we cannot fail to be wary about instances of this aid being used to support antipopular elements. We resolutely oppose attempts by certain circles to involve international organizations in activity hostile to the Kampuchean people. We condemn these circles' desire to distort the real state of affairs in the country. The Soviet representative recalled that the USSR and the other socialist countries are helping Kampuchea to deal with hunger and disease. Moreoever last year a program was elaborated for giving Kampuchea priority assistance in restoring the main economic sectors, in particular projects in health care, the power industry, communications, agriculture and education. As a result of the Soviet-Kampuchean talks held in Moscow recently, new agreements were signed providing for an expansion of cooperation in various spheres of the economy, science and culture.

BROWN'S TESTIMONY FALSIFIES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 20, TASS--Testifying to the House Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown elaborated and "substantiated" the adventuristic foreign policy course of undermining detente and aggravating international tension that is pursued by the Carter administration.

He confirmed Washington's cavalier claims to the "right" to arbitrarily declare areas far away from the United States as its "spheres of vital interests", and listed almost the whole world in this category. Repeating Brzezinski's known formula about "strategically important zones" Brown named among them Europe and Southeast Asia and concluded the list with the Middle East and south-west Asia.

The defense secretary actually made no secret why the United States is increasing its military presence precisely in the Middle East, which is located thousands of kilometres from the United States, has concentrated a huge naval force at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and interferes in the affairs of sovereign states of this region. He openly said that "access to the Persian Gulf oil" forms the basis of the U.S. claims and that the economic welfare of the United States is supposedly at stake in that region.

The head of the Pentagon stressed again that the United States would continue exerting pressure on countries of that region and press for the creation there of new American military bases.

Harold Brown said efforts should be stepped up to form new military blocs under the aegis of the United States in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. He said the United States should create a system of security in which it would play the leading role.

Harold Brown repeated again the inventions about the mythical Soviet "challenge" to the United States. By maliciously falsifying Soviet foreign policy he tried to cover up the anti-Arab and anti-Moslem stand of the United States on questions of Israel's occupation of Arab lands, the obstacles created by Washington on the way to a just Middle East settlement and the rude American interference in the internal affairs of Iran and Afghanistan.

ADMIRAL KASATONOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

LD211407 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Yu. Dmitriyev interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral V.A. Kasatonov: "Under the Pirate's Flag"--first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] The lines of teleprint now coming into the editorial office recall the alarming dispatches of wartime. They contain the names of U.S. aircraft carriers, nuclear-powered cruisers, missile frigates and destroyers heading for Iran's shores. Here is one dispatch: "The United States intends to preserve indefinitely in this region a permanent military presence, including aircraft carrier strike power." We asked Fleet Admiral V.A. Kasatonov, a leading Soviet military specialist, to describe in more detail the policing functions of the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. Navy, Vladimir Afanasyevich said, has always been a large and threatening cudgel in the hands of the U.S. military and political leadership. [paragraph continues]

And in this oil-bearing region in particular, with the stages of the buildup of the U.S. military presence here have always coincided with periods when the situation has been aggravated by Washington's own policy and with an upsurge in the national liberation movement, let us recall recent history. Immediately after the end of World War II a command ship and two destroyers flying the stars and stripes dropped anchor in a Bahrain port. They comprised the so-called U.S. naval force in the Middle East.

The 1971 Indian-Pakistani conflict: The Americans moved into the Indian Ocean an aircraft carrier strike group headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise and an amphibian formation with the attack helicopter carrier Tripoli its flagship. On board were marine units. The official pretext for this action was to "insure the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens." The same farfetched and hypocritical thesis was used in landing U.S. troops on the territory of sovereign states--Lebanon in 1958 and the Dominican Republic in 1965. The Americans also exerted substantial pressure on the Persian Gulf countries in 1973 during the Arab-Israeli war.

In early 1979, as is well known, the pro-U.S. shah's regime in Iran fell and following this the aggressive CENTO bloc disintegrated. The response was another intensification of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

Together with political and economic measures the Carter administration has embarked on the path of military pressure on Iran. The smell of oil gives the imperialists no rest. They are noisily calling it their "life blood." And the U.S. President frankly stated in his recent message to Congress: "Any attempt by any outside force to gain control over the Persian Gulf region will be viewed as an encroachment on the sphere of U.S. vital interests and will be repelled with the use of all necessary means, including military forces." Let us state frankly that this is an unambiguous and aggressive stance on the part of the President, who has found "vital" interests far from the borders of his own state.

[Question] Please describe in more detail the U.S. naval armada in this region.

[Answer] An unprecedentedly large U.S. naval grouping is concentrated in the northern part of the Indian Ocean (the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf). In the second half of January it numbered about 30 ships including three aircraft carriers--the Kitty Hawk, Midway and Nimitz. Now, even after the departure of one aircraft carrier assault group (the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five guard ships) this grouping presents a very grave threat to the countries of this region. The U.S. command envisages using it for bringing military pressure to bear on Iran by establishing a naval blockade and mining the Iranian ports and Gulf of Hormuz, hitting the country's military and industrial installations and intercepting and searching merchant ships in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Is this not the notorious "gunboat policy" in action?

[Question] It is well known that U.S. warships and auxiliary vessels have been divided organizationally into two attack aircraft carrier groups. What are they like?

[Answer] The first group is headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, which has moved here from the Mediterranean, where it was part of the U.S. 6th Fleet. It was launched 5 years ago and is a sophisticated carrier of modern deck-based [palubnaya] aircraft and has a crew of over 6,000. A so-called air wing--up to 10 squadrons and detachments consisting of about 100 aircraft--is based on the ship. [paragraph continues]

There are also attack aircraft carrying nuclear and conventional weapons with a speed of 2,000 km per hour, jet fighters with a speed of up to 2,200 km per hour, radar patrol aircraft and antiship aircraft and helicopters.

The second group is headed by the attack aircraft carrier Midway. It carries about 80 aircraft with nuclear and conventional weapons. There is a crew of about 5,000. Incidentally, the Midway took part in the aggressive wars in Korea and Vietnam. The U.S. strategists now regard it as an important instrument for attaining their political goals by means of "shows of strength." The aircraft carrier Coral Sea recently took over from the Midway.

Each aircraft carrier group has guard ships--nuclear-powered cruisers, destroyers and frigates. For instance the nuclear-powered cruisers California and Texas are constantly with the Nimitz. A Bainbridge class nuclear-powered cruiser performs this service in the second strike group. These cruisers are also a quite formidable and aggressive force. They have guided air defense missiles, antiship complexes, 127-mm guns and triple torpedo tubes. There are antiship helicopters on board. The destroyers which form part of the battle defenses are essentially large antiship vessels. Thus, Spruance class destroyers travel at a speed of 32 knots, have a displacement of 7,000 tons, and carry on board a full range of lethal weapons which can hit surface and underwater targets and on-shore installations.

A special word about the deployment of mine belts at the entrance to naval bases and sea ports, which the Pentagon views as one of the tasks of blockade actions. Here the experience of mine laying during the Vietnam war is being taken into account. At the time, in violation of the norms of international law, over 11,000 tons of mines were laid. The Pentagon has now developed new models of more powerful mines--ground mines, high-explosive drifting [reaktivno-vsplyvayushchiye] mines and mines with a remote control detonation system. The large mines' weight has increased to 900kg and the small mines' weight to 450kg.

[Question] The press reports that winter marine maneuvers were carried out in Masschusetts recently. A large force was landed from the sea and anti-Iranian slogans abounded on the advancing tanks and armored vehicles....

[Answer] Yes, in pursuing a policy of blackmail and threats against this country the United States does not consider it necessary to hide its militarist designs and plans to use not only naval forces but also other combat means. The Pentagon is fully engaged in creating the so-called "quick reaction corps" numbering 110,000 men which is also targeted against the countries of the Near and Middle East.

The use of strategic aircraft is not ruled out either. In January this year B-52 strategic bombers were in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea and, according to a statement from a Pentagon spokesman, were operating in concert with warships in the same region. A little earlier the Americans had ferried to Saudi Arabia, and use there, aircraft of the AWACS long-range radar air target detection and control systems.

Various periodicals in the United States and other Western countries have recently abounded in articles with calculations of the armed forces grouping needed for operations in the Near and Middle East. These articles to some degree reflect the Pentagon's official view of this question. This grouping would have to include the 82d Airborne Division with 15,000 men, the 101st Air Assault Division with 17,900 men and two marine divisions each with 19,800 men and 600-1,000 combat aircraft.

Such a powerful mailed fist can be created with the participation of the U.S. naval forces now deployed in the Indian Ocean, the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, and the "quick reaction corps." The need to create it is motivated in the United States by the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations and the events in Afghanistan. As usual a false and hackneyed pretext is put forward--"restraining" the Soviet Union.

If we are speaking of the Indian Ocean in general, then counter to the desire of the countries of this region to turn it into a zone of peace, the Pentagon is constantly building up its naval might here. Since 1971 the construction of a U.S. base has been underway on the Island of Diego Garcia in the center of the ocean.

According to foreign press reports this bases' sea port can accomodate up to 12 warships, including an aircraft carrier, at the same time. The airfield, with a runway of over 3,600 meters, insures the reception of aircraft of all types, including the navy's base patrol aircraft and strategic aircraft.

Together with this base the United States is seeking to use the ports and bases of other countries of the region. The Americans have an agreement with the Australian Government on the possible basing of their forces at Cockburn Sound (the western Australian seaboard). The airfield on the Oman island of Al Masirah is actively used by Orion base patrol aircraft. It is planned to create bases on the territory of Somalia, Oman, Kenya, Egypt, and possibly Israel.

The Pentagon has developed plans for improving the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines which could be used in ferrying U.S. interventionist forces to regions of the Near and Middle East. In short, the present Washington administration in a militarist frenzy is actively preparing more and more bridgeheads of aggression. But is Washington thinking about the consequences which could result from the policy of pressure and blackmail against Iran and the other sovereign states of this region? Especially since this policy inevitably entails the fueling of international tension, the peoples' concern and instability?

U.S. INTOXICATED BY SMELL OF 'BLACK GOLD' IN NEAR EAST

LD211527 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Article by G. Musyelyan: "Washington's Near East Lasso"]

[Text] No doubt every American has heard of the celebrated prodigy Davy Crockett who is said to have shot simultaneously at a flock of wild geese and a chamois, killed a cobra and, having fallen into a river in doing so, emerged dry with his pockets full of fish.

It looks like Davy Crockett's fame is giving some U.S. political pilots and captains sleepless nights. By all appearances, they would like to impose their ways, with Crockett-like dexterity, on peoples in various parts of the world, using, whenever and wherever they choose, any method, including force, for suppressing progressive movements which are a nuisance to them and, at the same time, cramming the American monopolies' pockets with gold. Today's quite real, not fictional, Crockett's dream of Chilean cooper and Zairean uranium, Rhodesian chrome and Bolivian tin, but what excites them most of all is Arab "black gold."

After the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran Washington immediately changed its tactics in an attempt to adapt to the new conditions and continue its uncontrolled plundering of oil resources in Near and Middle East countries. [paragraph continues]

To this end the United States strives, first and foremost to hurriedly recover and strengthen its shaky positions in this region. Besides massing American warships in the Indian Ocean and creating what the Western press calls a "second shah" regime in Pakistan the White House has feverishly organized coordinated actions with Beijing and accelerated the strengthening of the military alliance involving the United States, Israel and Egypt.

Recently massive transport aircraft with American markings have been landing at Israeli airfields. They disgorge tanks, guns and ammunition. U.S. Military Attache Bruce Williams, personally supervising the unloading, gives on-the-spot orders to Israeli officers--accelerated preparations are in progress for the creation in Israel of strong points for the American "quick reaction forces." Similar activity has been observed recently in Egypt. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES reports that the United States has already stationed the latest AWACS-equipped aircraft at the Wadi Qina Air Base near Aswan.

Commenting on all these sinister preparations, Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID stresses that, under cover of the smokescreen of the slander campaign over events in Afghanistan and also of the American-Iranian conflict, Washington is in fact "holding a gun at the heads of all Muslims." The paper has in mind here the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian military alliance which is practically already in operation. This bloc, called METO (the Middle East treaty organization), is designed, as Beirut's AL-LIWA' writes, to insure the creation of a "territorial defense system under White House control for the purpose of curbing the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle and consolidating American domination of the Near East and Persian Gulf areas."

The basic outlines of METO were mapped out quite clearly back in July 1978. The New York TIMES published an article at the time by E. Bronfman, president of the North American branch of the World Jewish Congress, in which he set out the plans for the creation of a Middle East treaty organization involving Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and certain other countries. Soon the Washington POST hinted that Bronfman had talked about this project "at the suggestion" of U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski, who "is earnestly studying it" from a "long-term viewpoint."

The plan was conceived in breadth and its authors' idea is that it will insure guaranteed supplies of Near East oil and establish control over the most important sea routes and grip the countries of Asia and Africa in gigantic military and economic pincers.

America's TIME magazine maintains that the plan for creating the METO bloc was carefully discussed and comprehensively analyzed at Camp David. Top officials from the Pentagon and the CIA and also from Israel and Egypt participated in working out the details. However, the official announcement of the bloc's creation was delayed for a time in connection with the Arab countries' unanimous refusal to accept the Camp David Near East settlement formula. Another inhibiting factor, according to American intelligence data, was the fear that the creation of the bloc, with Israel participating, might lead to the strengthening of opposition in the ranks of the Egyptian Armed Forces and, possibly, even to action by the military against the As-Sadat regime.

Nevertheless, the signing and subsequent implementation of the separate Camp David agreements essentially paved the way for the realization of the plan to create METO, which was envisaged by secret addenda to this treaty. "The aim of the Camp David agreement," an Israeli Communist Party statement pointed out, "is to pave the way for the creation of a military bloc under U.S. auspices directed against the national liberation movements in the Near East, the Persian Gulf area and in Africa and also the creation of military bases in Israel and Egypt directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

Harnessed together, after Camp David, a single military team controlled by a Pentagon driver, the participants in the conspiracy set about gradually preparing to draw other Arab states into the orbit of separate and bloc accords. At the time this appeared quite possible to Washington, but, as the Baghdad conference of Arab countries' foreign and economic ministers demonstrated, the latter resolutely rejected the role allocated to them of pawns in the American-Israeli "chess game". The Arab states unanimously rejected the Camp David separate deal.

But this did not cool Washington's ardor. Soon the elaboration of a course toward a direct American presence in the Persian Gulf area became one of the main items of the White House agenda. Practical preparation began for an unofficial bloc--that is, one not backed up by an international law enactment--including Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and certain other "moderate states" in the Near East and Persian Gulf. It was also planned to bring in "peripheral countries" such as Morocco, Sudan and Turkey by supplying them with American weapons. The rejection of the idea of basing this bloc on a treaty, as with SEATO and CENTO, was said to be promoted by considerations of the "inconvenience" for such Muslim countries as Saudi Arabia of being in a military alliance with Israel. Provision was also made for a sharp increase in the American military presence in the region and the creation of a "quick reaction corps."

Thus, as the facts show, almost one year prior to the well-known events in Iran and Afghanistan Washington set a course toward building up its direct military presence in the Near and Middle East and creating a policing military bloc there. This decision, as we can see, was not dictated by encroachments on U S. "vital interests" or by the "Soviet threat," It was dictated by quite different "considerations"--the overcoming, as the Washington POST puts it, of the "post-Vietnam syndrome" and the "U.S. return to the practice of overt military intervention as a foreign policy instrument."

By playing on events in Afghanistan the United States, with a rashness Davy Crockett would have envied, wants, at a stroke, to consolidate its military presence in the Near and Middle East and make the Arab states join the METO bloc. And everything is being done to convince the world public that the United States is notivated not by hegemonist plans but by a desire to prevent a "potential Soviet threat" and to "save the world."

The Pentagon's hegemonist ambitions in the Near and Middle East have been very clearly manifested in recent days. Indications of this, apart from the rapid setting up of the "quick reaction corps," are the construction of two major air bases in Israel's Negev Desert, the pressure on Saudi Arabia and Pakistan aimed at drawing them into the sinister web of METO and the attempts to create new advanced military posts in Oman, Somalia and Kenya. Further evidence is provided by the fact that the American administration has just officially announced its agreement to increase military credits for Egypt by $800 million per annum as a result of which American military aid to Cairo will total $4 billion over the next 5 years.

The Arab countries are perfectly well aware of the danger of all these preparations, which may at any moment activate the "gun" at their "heads." The recent conference of foreign ministers of the countries in the National Front for Steadfastness and Resistance, held in the Syrian capital, stressed in its final statement that Washington is trying to "deal a blow to the Arab and Muslim peoples, undermine Arab and Muslim solidarity, alleviate the isolation of the Egyptian regime and distract the attention of Arabs and Muslims from the real danger: the aggression of the Zionist enemy and its ally--American imperialism."

Intoxicated by the smell of oil, the hotheads in the White House are casting prudence to the winds in the Near and Middle East in order to inhibit the widening process of historical change here. But the longer this process is checked the more powerfully it will burst loose. And then the followers of Davy Crockett in Washington will certainly not be able, as the folklore hero was, to emerge dry from the water. The future for them will be new Vietnams and Irans....

CARTER IGNORES IRANIAN DEMANDS FOR HALT TO INTERFERENCE

LD221001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Trite Methods"]

[Text] Washington, 18 February--U.S. President J. Carter has again refused to consider questions connected with Washington's interference in Iran's internal affairs, to condemn this interference and to adopt a firm commitment to prevent similar actions in the future. As is known, this is what is insisted on by the Iranian Government, which put forward these demands as the chief condition for a settlement of the crisis in Iranian-American relations.

At a meeting with American newspaper editors the President said that he considers it "inappropriate to single out any specific aspect of past history, whether several decades or several days." "I do not consider it advisable to engage in an analysis of the past 35 years of Iran's history," Carter declared.

The White House is currently continuing stubbornly to ignore the Iranian Government's demands that it not prevent the extradition to Iran of the former shah and the return of the riches he plundered. Washington is weaving conspiracies against the Iranian people, seeking to restore the pro-American regime in the country. To this end the United States is building up its military presence near Iran, threatening it with military intervention. An entire armada of American warships, including aircraft carriers, from which preparations are being made to land forces on the country's territory, has been moved up to Iran's shores. Washington has drawn up plans to smother the Iranian economy and impose an economic blockade, in which the United States also intends to involve its NATO allies. The CIA is financing and directing the subversive activities of counterrevolutionary elements and former SAVAK agents inside the country.

NATION MAGAZINE CITED ON U.S. 'CRIMES' AGAINST IRAN

LD211652 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 21, TASS--In connection with the forming of an international commission that is "to hear Iran's grievances and to allow an early solution of the crisis between Iran and the United States," the White House issued a statement in which it stressed that the commission's work will be of a "fact-finding" nature and that it will not be a tribunal. It is noted in the United Nations circles that the United States is demanding that the commission's functions should be limited to investigating only the activity of the shah though it is absolutely clear that it is impossible to conduct such an investigation without touching upon the question of the United States complicity of the bloody crimes of the shah's tyranny that was imposed on the Iranian people as a result of the coup organized by the CIA.

The materials published by the U.S. magazine NATION have become an irrefutable proof of the United States crimes against the Iranian people. There are photographs showing bodies of people tortured to death by the shah's police SAVAK, battered bodies maimed by torture, showing bruises and wounds. The shah's police SAVAK was sort of a branch of the CIA that was created for the consolidation of the shah's regime and for the protection of the United States' interests in Iran.

"An accomplice of the crimes" of the shah. This is how the United States was described in the NATION magazine by Iranian poet and prose-writer Reza Barakhani who commented on the crimes of the overthrown regime. Reza Barakhani himself felt the horror of the shah's jails. At a time when the shah was destroying everybody who was displeased with his regime, official Washington was sending to the shah's regimes thousands of tanks with tear gas and huge consignments of armaments, he stressed.

President Carter himself telephoned the shah to encourage him when Iranians were being killed on the shah's order in the streets, Reza Barakhani said.

R. Barakhani pointed out that over half a million people were subjected to torture and beatings or killed by the SAVAK police during the shah's rule in Iran. But throughout that period, the White House and the State Department were denying the existence of any serious violations of human rights in Iran.

In the eyes of the Iranians, the United States' campaign in "defence" of human rights is a hypocritical action aimed at backing the U.S. puppets at the expense of the impoverished and exhausted people of Iran.

PRESS CITED ON ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE IRANIAN ASSETS

LD211736 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] San Francisco, February 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The journal FORTUNE has printed an article on attempts of American big business to seize Iranian assets in the United States' banks and their branches abroad, which were frozen in November last year by President Carter within the framework of economic warfare against Iran. As is noted in the article, such arbitrary actions gave rise to anxiety and discontent even of a number of Washington's allies. Cited, specifically, is a statement of the Finance Minister of the FRG Hans Matthöefer, who denounced "the interference into affairs which affect our national policy."

The newspaper Los Angeles TIMES writes that American corporations and banks feverishly start legal proceedings in courts in a bid to lay hands on all what is Iranian both in the United States and outside.

The Government and the governmental institutions of Iran are known to have in American banks and their branches abroad deposits to a sum of approximately 9,000 million dollars. This money gives no rest to American dealers, eager to seize it under the pretext of "compensation of debts" of the shah regime overthrown by the Iranian people.

The example was set by such Wall Street giants as Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan and City Bank. U.S. firms have by now brought nearly 150 suits in American courts to a total sum of 3,000 million dollars, which American banks and companies intend to confiscate from the assets belonging to Iran.

A group of companies also claims deposits and other personal property of the deposed shah and members of his family in the United States for the eventuality if the Iranian Government takes control over them. A number of insurance companies claim...sculptures and other works of art which were brought by Iran for temporary exhibit at the National Art Gallery in Washington.

Commenting on the predatory actions of corporations and banks of the United States, Los Angeles TIMES writes that the proportions of suits brought by U.S. firms against Iran have no precedent in the American history. From the viewpoint of international law this is fraught with serious problems that can affect U.S. commercial relations with leading trade partners, including West Germany, Japan, Italy..."

MOSCOW PERSIAN CRITICIZES STUDENTS ARREST AT HOVEYDA SPEECH

NC211906 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: Reports have been received that 27 Iranian youths have been arrested [in the United States] on the hackneyed charge of disturbing public peace and that they have been imprisoned. They are threatened by a long prison term. Our commentator Vera Lebedeva writes: The only fault of those arrested is that they opposed the fact that Fereydun Hoveyda--one of the closest associates of the deposed shah, the former regime's UN representative, and brother of Amir-Abbas Hoveyda who was executed by an Iranian Revolutionary Court verdict for corruption against the Iranian nation--was allowed to speak at the University of Texas. The Iranian students, with their friends from other countries, demonstrated on the day the deposed shah's accomplice arrived and took turns in group watches to prevent him from entering the university. The police dealt savagely with the demonstrators. As a result, 27 students were imprisoned.

The acts of the American officials are contrary to laws and are nothing but obstinacy. Are not the Iranian students' demands legal and just? Can Iran's patriots remain indifferent to the fact that in America the right to deliver a public speech is given to one of the shah's accomplices whose place is on the bench of the accused and who should be tried?

At a time when Iran is requesting the deposed shah's return to be tried for his crimes and the return to Iran of the billions of dollars robbed by the Pahlavi family and deposited in American banks, is not the oppression of Iranian students in America tantamount to opposing public opinion? By practicing oppression against the students, the U.S. is taking revenge on the Iranian youths, who are forerunners of the people's revolution.

There is no doubt that as angry as they may become, the U.S. imperialists cannot break the will of the Iranian youths and separate them from the ranks of the revolutionary strugglers. The arrest of the 27 Iranian youths in the U.S. is not only obstinacy but also proof of the weakness of American inperialism in the face of your country's liberation struggle.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES USED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

LD211105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Ilinskiy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Speculating on the Refugees' Fate"]

[Text] Ideological and political subversion by the United States and Beijing against Socialist Vietnam is still going on. In particular the enemies of socialism, continuing to fuel the propaganda ballyhoo over the refugee problem, are systematically misinforming international public opinion and speculating on the refugees' fate and the humanitarian feelings that people throughout the world entertain toward them. The peace-loving peoples are expressing concern about the people who for various reasons have left Indochina and are experiencing hunger and need and haunt the doors of the emigration services in vain.

In reality the United States and Beijing themselves, making use of their mass media and other channels, are continuing in every way to incite Vietnamese--mainly from the southern part of the country--who are unwilling to participate in useful social activity to leave Vietnam illegally. On the other hand the presence of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet close to Vietnam's territorial waters not only pursues the goal of whipping up the atmosphere in Southeast Asia but also serves as a kind of catalyst to intensify the flow of "boat people" who count on being picked up by American ships on the open sea.

While donning the garb of "defenders of human rights," the United States is in fact resorting to all kinds of dirty provocations in an attempt to shift the blame from itself onto Vietnam. It is well known that Vietnam has granted official exit permits to 35,000 Vietnamese who want to rejoin their families or to settle in the United States for other reasons.

However, it turns out that the United States is "prepared" to accept for residence, according to press reports, only 2,000-4,000 "loyal Vietnamese who respect American laws." This dubious and very vague formula means that the United States is only prepared to accept those Vietnamese who were in the past closely associated with the American expeditionary corps or who cooperated actively with the Saigon regime. Here the candidates leaving for the United States are asked to fulfill highly complex formalities, which undoubtedly delays their legal exit from Vietnam or brings it to nothing, and thereby pushes them into fleeing in boats.

This is one of the mainsprings of the American political subversion, which is accompanied by a propaganda ballyhoo. The purpose of this ballyhoo? First, by harping on about the problem of refugees from Vietnam the imperialist mass propaganda media are trying to conceal the increase in the number of Chinese fleeing from continental China to Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian countries. Second, the aim is to put pressure on the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, where many politicians are voicing sincere satisfaction with Vietnam's practical and positive measures aimed at resolving the refugee problem and effectively fulfilling the commitments it assumed at the international conference held in Geneva in summer 1979. Attention should also be drawn to the fact that the American administration, through its officials, is also using various methods in an attempt to "pressure" the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Thus it is becoming clear that it is by no means the refugees' fate which is causing concern among those who don the apparel of "defenders of human rights" but the attainment of strictly selfish political goals.

GOLDWATER HITS EXPOSURE OF CIA ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD211722 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 21, TASS--The exposure in the American press of the CIA secret operations on providing weapons to the gangs which intrude into the Afghan territory has evoked an ill-concealed rage and resentment in the U.S. ruling circles.

Speaking at Congress yesterday, Senator Barry Goldwater directed attacks on the journalists who, in his words, published classified information touching on exclusively delicate operations of the CIA. He called this a "crime" and demanded that the journalists should stand trial. Goldwater was enraged by the articles published the other day in the newspapers Washington POST and the New York TIMES which, quoting well-informed sources, reported that the United States is secretly supplying weapons, including anti-tank and small arms, to the bandits who are smuggled to Afghanistan from outside. They also wrote that non-American weapons are delivered in order to mask the source.

Washington POST stressed that all basic committees of the U.S. Congress were informed on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. After Washington POST published the first article revealing the United States' flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, a State Department spokesman hurriedly rejected the facts. At that, he flatly refused to answer questions pertaining to the CIA's participation in the operations on supplying weapons to the bandit units.

However, on the next day another major American newspaper, in the New York TIMES, published a far more detailed report. The newspaper pointed out that arms deliveries to mercenaries were launched in mid-January with President Carter's personal approval. If this is not true why is then such a fuss on the part of the well-informed Senator Goldwater who is close to the U.S. military industrial complex? As a matter of fact, he confirms Washington's involvement in training and arming bandits who intrude into Afghanistan by his demand to punish the journalists.

U.S. 'WAR PROFESSIONALS' AID AFGHAN SUBVERSIVES

LD211615 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[V. Sisnev answer to reader's letter under the rubric "International Review": "Bridgehead for Aggression"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] How are we to understand the "joke" by the U.S. President's adviser Brzezinski to the effect that the "march on Kabul" will start from Pakistan? [Signed] B.M. Tarakanov, doctor in the No 2 city children's throat clinic (Kharkov).

As often happens, this "joke" by President Carter's national security adviser contains a considerable dose of serious meaning. The more so as he indulged in it when he was right on the Pakistani-Afghan border, where he had gone to inspect military formations of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The dangerous nature of what is now happening on that border with U.S. and Chinese assistance was thus emphasized.

This is what is happening there: A bridgehead is being created at an accelerated pace for expanding the undeclared war against Afghanistan which has been waged literally since the day when the people's power emerged in that country. Brzezinski has gone back to Washington but a group of military specialists who came with him has remained in Pakistan to analyze the counterrevolutionaries' "needs" and regulate the influx of weapons and military hardware from across the ocean. Their activity is developing in complete mutual understanding with Chinese "advisers" engaged in a similar task. The Afghan Government has stressed that it was these actions, which threatened the country's sovereignty, which forced it to invite a limited contingent of Soviet troops to its aid.

The sinister meaning of Brzezinski's "joke" is also emphasized by the fact that, as the Washington POST reported 8 February, the Carter administration is urgently seeking a suitable candidate for the post of "leader of the Afghan people" along the lines of the puppets whom American bayonets placed in power in South Korea, South Vietnam and a number of Latin American countries. The White House plan is that a quisling of this kind is to rally the motley Basmak [opposition] gangs and become "head of the Afghan government in exile."

Reports are coming in that more and more war professionals sent in from the United States are joining the Basmaks. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT, reporting this 8 February, wrote that their task includes "expert" help in subversive activity aimed at overthrowing the present Afghan Government and that most of them are used to such tasks: They have carried out similar operations in Vietnam, the Congo and Angola. It must be said that not only the press and public but also official circles in India are observing with concern the dangerous military concentration in the neighboring country: After all, who knows what crazy plans would come to mind among those who are inspiring and financing Afghanistan's enemies? It is understandable that India's leaders have considered it necessary to express serious concern regarding large-scale deliveries of American and Chinese weapons to Pakistan.

BERGLAND 'ORBITAL' VIEW OF EAST EUROPE GRAIN SALES RIDICULED

LD201003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[P. Bogomolov "Rejoinder": "Mr Bergland's Boots"]

[Text] "There's trouble when the bootmaker starts to bake pies and the pieman starts to stitch boots"--these words from the old fable apply perfectly to the present situation in the foreground of U.S. politics, where there are many examples of dilettantes embarking on the solution of tasks with which they are ill-acquainted. Here, for instance, is a recent speech by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bergland to Illinois farmers. When you read this speech you involuntarily ask: Has agrarian policy not been confused with foreign policy here? Following in President Carter's footsteps, Bergland discusses the states to which American grain should be sold and those to which it should not. Here, with regard to the East European socialist countries, Mr Secretary is graciously prepared to supply them with agricultural produce. Perhaps his readiness showed a healthy desire to develop trade and economic relations with the CEMA states? Nothing of the sort! "The sale of grain," Bergland stated, "will help to bring these countries closer to our orbit" (!). So the U.S. secretary has been overwhelmed by "orbital" fantasies. Would it not be better to come back to earth and not to entertain illusions of succeeding in undermining the CEMA countries' cohesion with the aid of trade?

GOVERNOR BROWN CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY, BACKS SALT II

LD220921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism of Carter Policy"]

[Text] Washington, 18 February--California Governor E. Brown, who is running for nomination as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, has sharply criticized the J. Carter administration's course toward cranking the arms race and stoking militarist hysteria. In an interview with ABC television he stated that he did not support the White House's decision to create new systems of weapons of mass destruction like the MX mobile-based ICBM. This is an incorrect step which not only will not protect us but may lead to a nuclear conflict, E. Brown stressed. He said that the administration's actions are senseless if only because the United States already has a more than adequate nuclear potential. I support the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty and the idea of concluding a treaty on the universal and total banning of nuclear weapons tests, the governor noted. "We must agree that mankind must be defended from nuclear madness."

Refuting the false "arguments" of the apologists of militarism with regard to the alleged "external threat" to the United States, Brown pointed out that "America itself is the center of our problems." According to him the consolidation of real U.S. security can be achieved only by riding the country of its very acute socioeconomic problems. "Unless we embark on restructuring our society and economy political and economic collapse will inevitably overtake us," the governor said. "Throughout recent decades the United States has been slipping downhill," he noted, recalling the constant reduction in the standard of living in the United States, the growth of inflation and the aggravation of social antagonism.

DENIAL OF ENTRY VISAS VIOLATES HELSINKI ACCORDS

LD220900 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

["Arbitrariness and Hypocrisy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--The U.S. State Department has denied entrance visas to a delegation of workers from the Moscow Likhachyov automobile works.

"Such a stand of the U.S. administration gives rise to bewilderment and indignation," said P. Chigrin, chairman of the trade union committee of the Likhachyov Association, in an interview with the newspaper TRUD. "We encountered rude arbitrariness. For this decision attests not only to the United States' refusal to fulfill the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference also by an American representative. This step also exposes the hypocrisy of those who were prattling not so long ago about the need to establish direct human contacts and create an atmosphere of cordiality and trust among the peoples. The actual ban of the U.S. Government on contacts between the working people from both countries is an extremely irresponsive measure. This decision, prompted by the course of the present American administration towards stepping up tension in Soviet-American relations and creation in the United States of an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria, is aimed at splitting our peoples, crossing out the achievements in the field of establishing relations between the working people of the two countries."

BULANTSEV SCORES CLAIMED USE OF GAS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD211902 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

["From Yes-Man's Positions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Cynicism of some Western politicians has no limits. If anybody doubts this, he can be well advised to read yesterday's speech of Australia's Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in the Parliament of the country. The premier said that allegedly Soviet troops in Afghanistan have in their aresenal nerve and poison gases and use them.

These dirty anti-Soviet fabrications appeared not at all yesterday. They were made current not by the Australian premier who acts in the undignified role of a yes-man, but by the foreign policy department and special services of the United States.

Such monstrous allegations of Western propaganda have already been repeatedly disclosed and refuted, and therefore there is no need of entering again into polemics with the Australian premier. Those in Washington and Canberra who spread wild fabrications about the Soviet Union should only be said that they display a rare political dishonourableness which is unbecoming to statesmen.

KULIK REJECTS AFP REPORTS OF SOVIET VIOLENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD212157 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes: For the second time within one month, FRANCE PRESSE has undertaken an unsavoury task of inventing and spreading vicious anti-Soviet misinformation which clearly contradicts the nature of the traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and France.

This time, the agency presented to readers as a "sensation" a clearly provocative report alleging that Soviet armoured forces "destroyed three Afghan villages". Referring to an anonymous witness, the authors of the report also allege that "since February 9, Soviet troops have been systematically staging such acts not far from the town of Baghlan, the administrative centre of the Baghdan Province".

True, the agency itself admits that "this infromation cannot be confirmed". Nevertheless, it circulated this report so that it could be read in many countries, thus hinting that there is no smoke without fire.

By the use of such unscrupulous methods, it is sought to mislead the public opinion in France and the international public, to implant animosity to the Soviet people. It goes without saying that never and under no circumstances could Soviet servicemen stage punitive operations against the friendly Afghan people that are being ascribed to them.

Spreading this vicious slander all over the world, FRANCE PRESSE editors insult not only soldiers of the Soviet Army who came to the assistance of Afghans at a trying time, but also the memory of millions of citizens of the land of soviets who gave their lives in the struggle for the liberation of European peoples, including the people of France, from the Hitlerite invaders.

This falsehood by FRANCE PRESSE is a rotten brand thrown into the fire of antiSovietism by those who have been of late tirelessly spreading the myth about "Moscow's threat" about "the Soviet Union's aggressiveness", about "Russia's striving to reach warm seas", etc.

Allegations about the "Soviet menance" are being used now in an effort to justify the undeclared war that international reaction unleashed against Democratic Afghanistan, the sea blockade of independent Iran by the United States and the fact that NATO countries now look for military bases in the Near and Middle East and that the United States is creating their "rapid reaction force" called upon to interfere in the internal affairs of countries with progressive regimes which are unsuitable for those who claim the role of the world gendarme.

It is a hackneyed gimmick, indeed, and it does befit journalist who respect themselves and the mass media that claims reliability and objectivity. [sentence as received]

AFGHAN PEOPLE, OFFICIALS SHOW SUPPORT FOR APRIL REVOLUTION

LD211416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 21, (TASS)--Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held in various provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Participants express unanimous support for the new stage of the April revolution and angrily condemn the intrigues of American imperialism, China and Arab reaction against the gains of the working people of the country. The BAKHTAR AGENCY reports that in Gardez, a town in the center of Paktia Province, a meeting was held between tribal elders and K. Momayyez, governor of the province. During the meeting representatives of the tribes expressed the wish to uphold the gains of the April revolution. The governor called on the working people of the province to strengthen their unity and solidarity in the face of the threat to the country's independence and territorial integrity.

According to reports arriving in Kabul, over 100 religious figures and tribal elders hiding in the mountains from the terror unleashed by Amin's gang, have returned to Badghis Province. They expressed full support for the new leadership of the DRA.

Elders of the Pashtun tribes living in areas bordering on Pakistan have sent a message to the Ministry of Border and Tribal Affairs emphasizing their determination to defend Afghanistan from imperialist interference. The message notes that border area inhabitants will not allow terrorist bands sent from abroad to carry out subversive actions against the Afghan state.

At a mass meeting in Nangarhar Province, tribal elders were addressed by S.M. Golabzoy, DRA interior minister, who condemned interference by international reaction and world imperialism into Afghanistan's affairs. Imperialism, headed by the United States of America, he stressed, is using the disinterested friendly assistance rendered the DRA by the Soviet Union as a pretext for unleashing a slanderous propaganda campaign. The people of Afghanistan, the minister stated, accept this assistance with gratitude and hold the view that it contributes to strengthening peace and security in that part of the world.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN KABUL

LD211216 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 21, TASS--A mass Soviet-Afghan friendship meeting was held in the capital of Afghanistan. The working people of Kabul and representatives of military units of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan took part in it. The participants in the meeting spoke highly of the Soviet Union's timely and friendly aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and strongly condemned the malicious propaganda campaign being carried out now by the Western mass media with the aim of trying to undermine the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. The BAKHTAR AGENCY stresses that the meeting was held in an exceptionally warm and friendly atmosphere.

KOBYSH CRITICIZES U.S., PRC 'DANGEROUS GAME' IN PAKISTAN

LD220955 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Another Iran?"]

[Excerpt] It may seen incredible but it is as though Washington, where people have still not recovered and will not recover for a long time from the collapse of the imperialist bastion founded on the shah's tyranny, is deliberately doing everything possible to turn Pakistan into a new Iran. Like Iran in its time, this country groaning under a military dictatorship's oppression is declared to be "Washington's best friend" by virtue of its strategic location. American weapons are starting to flood into the country as they once flooded into Iran. In precise conformity with the example of Iran, Pakistan is declared to be a possible victim of "Soviet aggression" (this is the country from whose territory the overt American-Chinese aggression against neighboring Afghanistan is being carried out). Finally, like Iran, Pakistan is being groomed for the role of American policeman in the Middle East.

Washington has begun the step-by-step implementation of plans aimed at getting firmly established in Pakistan. From one-time visits by American warplanes and warships to Pakistani bases and ports, the United States is moving on to long-term stays by such visits, to holding joint military exercises and to sending in a whole army of military advisers.

The inevitable next stage of this escalation will be the introduction there of U.S. Armed Forces on a permanent basis. Precisely the same thing happened in Iran.

A slight difference is that intensified Chinese military penetration (vnedreniye) of this country is taking place simultaneously. Transports carrying weapons are constantly traveling to Pakistan on the Karakorum highway which runs through Kashmir. There have been repeated reports that Pakistan is inundated with military advisers and instructors sent by Beijing which, in particular, trains the bandits sent into Afghanistan. So far less attention has been paid to another extremely sinister type of activity by the Beijing leaders: the facts bear out that they are helping the Pakistani authorities, who long to manufacture their own nuclear weapons, to produce enriched uranium.

A dangerous game is being started. The intensified arming of Pakistan, its incitement against Afghanistan and other states and the fueling of war hysteria by Washington and Beijing create a threat to all countries in this region.

The emergent Washington-Beijing-Islamabad axis is spearheaded above all against India. China--which still holds Indian territories seized in 1962, has stepped up its subversive activity in India's northeastern states and recently resumed its cartographic aggression against that peace-loving country--obviously intends to use this bloc to settle old scores. In their turn Pakistan's ruling circles are aiming the spearhead of this bloc against India. It was with an ulterior motive that during the recent talks with U.S. Presidential Advisor Z. Brzezinski Pakistani officials kept on bringing the conversation back to the topic of "defense against India." "...Islamabad is ostentatiously declaring that the weapons expected from America may be used 'in all directions.' Even against India..." As France's L'EXPRESS magazine points out.

No matter how dangerous this game may be, its short-sightedness and intrinsically doomed nature are obvious. The people who have failed to profit by the lesson of Iran will inevitably have to bear all the costs of their deliberately adventurist policy.

ARMY PAPER TRACES PAKISTAN'S PROCUREMENT OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

ID201555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Roshchupkin "International Remarks": "Dangerous Pretensions"]

[Text] It happened not so long ago in a desert locality in Niger. A group of nomads accidently discovered an overturned truck. There were no cargo and no people in the vehicle. As it became clear, this was the very same truck that, after leaving a mine in Arlit with 20 tons of uranium concentrate, "disappeared without trace." The report of the nomads' find disturbed many press organs. Meticulous reporters managed to establish that the traces of the "missing" uranium led to...Pakistan. This was reported in particular, by the journal LETTRE D'AFRIQUE, published in Paris.

The French company (Kozhema), which controls Niger's uranium mines, hurried to state that there had been no theft of uranium; the truck had merely had an accident. But faced with the facts, the company later admitted that in 1979 more than 400 tons of uranium ore was sold to Pakistan. Why did Islamabad need it?

Reports have appeared more than once in the foreign press to the effect that work on creating a nuclear weapon is under way in Pakistan. Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH even indicates the proposed site for a proposed underground nuclear test--the desert regions of Baluchistan. The press notes that Pakistan intends to carry out such a test as early as April of this year.

As is known, you can create an atom bomb if you have the necessary quantity of pure uranium or plutonium. The rest is a matter of technology. As for the uranium ore, until recently it was not quite clear from where Pakistan procured it. The story of the truck which the nomads found in the Niger desert cast light on this circumstance.

And the technology? To make this clear, we must dwell on the figure of one (Abdol Kader) Khan, whose name is frequently mentioned by the foreign press now. This Pakistani engineer is heading the construction of a uranium enrichment plant in the Pakistani city of Kohat. There, judging from press reports, uranium could also be produced for military purposes. Earlier, according to France's LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR magazine, Doctor Khan managed to obtain access to the technology of uranium enrichment in the West German-Anglo-Dutch Urenco Consortium. It was he who organized purchases of the necessary industrial equipment, particularly in Britain.

LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, telling readers how Khan collected the necessary technical information, called him "one of the most talented spies of our times." But it is not a question of his merits as a spy. Islamabad's nuclear pretensions became possible through the connivance of imperialist circles in certain Western countries.

In this connection attention is drawn to the U.S. proposal to resume military aid to Pakistan. That step, the Washington POST newspaper wrote recently, will give Pakistan the "opportunity to use its formerly restricted resources to fulfill the previously banned nuclear program."

As is known, China has also harnessed itself to Pakistan's nuclear chariot. A relevant agreement between Islamabad and Beijing was signed as early as 1976. It should be stressed particularly that the Maoists, according to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, extended the framework of aid to Pakistan in its nuclear plans after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Islamabad's dangerous pretensions are arousing deep concern in India and other neighboring states and among all who value peace, security and political stability in Asia.

GANDHI EQUATES SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN WITH 'REGION'S SECURITY'

LD221204 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 22, TASS--Addressing the electorate in Rai-Bareli district, Uttar-Pradesh State, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pointed to the dangerous role Beijing is playing in Asia. She said that China continues occupation of big tracts of land of India, Bhutan, Nepal and Burma. Indira Gandhi stressed that this fact alone poses a threat to Indian borders.

Speaking on the situation in Afghanistan, the prime minister pointed out that the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in that country should be regarded in the broad context of the security of the entire region. She said that the Soviet units are in Afghanistan only because Pakistan is training and smuggling mercenaries to the territory of Afghanistan in order to overthrow the government of that country.

IZVESTIYA ACCUSES U.S., PRC OF FOMENTING SEPARATISM IN INDIA

LD141257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed Rejoinder: "Hornets' Nests"]

[Text] Beijing and Washington have much in common in their strategy of hegemonism. This is manifested very clearly, in particular, by the example of their subversive activity against India. It is known, for example, that CIA agents, who are flooding the northeast areas of India in the guise of representatives of various sorts of charitable, religious and other organizations, are kindling anti-Indian feelings, and urging local tribes on toward separatist actions. And Beijing is conducting military training of the most frantic separatists from among the Naga and Mizo tribes. At the junction of the borders of India, Burma and China, Beijing instigators have created three support bases for training saboteurs.

The aim of Beijing and Washington is the same--to kindle armed action by separatists in this area of India so as to keeping the latter in a state of constant political tension. The ultimate, strategic aim of the hegemonists, as the Western press reports, is the creation on the border with India of a buffer Mizo and Naga State, which would open the way for them to further expansion in southern Asia.

However the people of India are full of determination to rebuff these sinister plans, which conceal a threat to the sovereignity and security of their country.

INDIA'S CP CALLS FOR END TO U.S., PRC, 'ARMED INTERFERENCE'

LD162306 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 16, TASS--The policy of the Carter administration, aimed at aggravating tension in the world, at frustrating the process of international detente, is the cause of serious concern of the Indian public.

The intensive rearmament of Pakistan by American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists presents a grave threat to India's security. This has been stated at a press conference in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) by General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao. Washington and Beijing, he said, encourage and give all-round assistance to various secessionist movements in India's northeastern states, threatening thereby our unity. It is the forces of imperialism and international reaction, but not the Soviet Union as Western propaganda tries to put it, bear responsibility for the destabilization of the situation in the region.

The undisguised intervention against Afghanistan, carried out by the Pakistani regime of General Ziaul Haq, with full support from the American and Chinese governments, the forming and arming on Pakistan's territory of counter-revolutionary gangs for struggle against the Afghan people impelled the people's government of Afghanistan to ask the Soviet Union to give aid.

The Government of India, said Rao, should openly demand that the United States, China and Pakistan should end armed interference into Afghanistan's affairs, should put an end to their actions aimed at undermining stability and security in the region. The general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India called upon all patriotic forces of the country to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union, which, he stressed, is the guarantee of India's security.

The aim of the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, unleashed by the mass media of the United States, is to divert the attention of the world public from designs of imperialists seeking world domination, specifically from the expansion of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean basin, writes the Indian newspaper PATRIOT. Frightened by the growth of the national liberation movement in the region, the United States has now amassed an armada of warships in the Persian Gulf zone, is transferring marines there and started forming a "rapid deployment corps", successor of the "gunboat diplomacy", the newspaper stresses.

Vienna, February 16, TASS--India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in an interview to Radio Austria has expressed grave concern at the rearmament of Pakistan which claims part of the Indian territory. She has said that Pakistan, American military bases and also China present a threat to India and India now feels encircled.

SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD202302 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--Soviet-Indian friendship and fruitful cooperation develop and grow stronger from (?year to) year in (?the interests) of the two countries, and are an important factor of stability and the strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world. This was emphasized by participants in a meeting on the occasion of the 25th jubilee of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. The meeting took place here today.

The close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant course which the Soviet Union will invariably follow, Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, emphasized in a speech at the meeting.

L.L. Mehrotra, charge d'affaires ad interim of India to the USSR, said the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been successfully maintained for many years now. We, he said, shall always remember that the Soviet Union rendered a consistent assistance to India in fostering the key branches of our country's economy.

INDIAN CP PLENUM ON SOUTH ASIA SITUATION REPORTED

LD201625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch under general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "National Campaign"]

[Text] Delhi, 16 February--In accordance with a decision of a recent plenum of its National Council the Communist party of India [CPI] is conducting a nationwide mass campaign in defense of the country's independence and sovereignty and against the U.S. and Chinese plans aimed at undermining detente, which threaten peace and the national liberation movement. N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the PCI National Council, stated this in conversation with the socialist countries' journalists accredited in India. In conducting this campaign, he continued, special attention is being devoted to propaganda of the further broadening and strengthening of India's relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

Describing the present situation in South Asia, Krishnan emphasized that tension was arisen in this region as a result of Washington's and Beijing's conspiracy against detente, peace and the national liberation movement. South Asia and the Persian Gulf region have become the chief target of this conspiracy.

The United States and China, the CPI National Council secretary said, are arming Pakistan in order to turn it into a tool of its aggression against other countries of this region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHT PZPR CONGRESS

Central Committee Session

LD201607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 February--The newly elected members of the PZPR Central Committee held a meeting here today with the delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties which participated in the work of the eighty party congress.

Addressing the gathering, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said: The Eighth PZPR Congress in which we are participating is of great importance for our 3-million-strong party and the people as a whole. The nationwide discussion of the Central Committee congress theses, of which the eighth party congress was the culminating stage and summation, demonstrated our party's unity and cohesion and its indissoluble link with the working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia.

We will continue to strengthen unity with the motherland of Lenin, the Soviet Union, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said, and with the other fraternal states and to broaden cooperation with all the socialist countries. Our party feels its profound link with the international communist and workers movement, it is an integral part of it.

In the modern world, he continued, the ideas of socialism pervade all parts of the globe and are becoming the lodestar of a growing number of peoples. At the same time we are disturbed by recent occurrences in the world. Particularly dangerous is the cranking up of the arms spiral as promoted by calls for a return to cold war times. We must counterpose to these dangerous trends our determination to continue both the policy of detente and respect for treaties concluded and commitments made and the solution in Europe and the world of problems of vital significance for mankind.

As I have already stressed in my report, we fully agree with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's assessment that detente can and must be preserved as the dominant trend in international relations. The idea and proposal I put forward at the congress of convening in Warsaw a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe serve this very important cause.

Gierek cordially thanked the foreign delegations for participating in the congress' work.

Our party and socialist Poland are with you, he stressed. We will continue to struggle steadfastly for the implementation of the common ideals of socialism, democracy, peoples' freedom and peace which are our supreme goal and historical mission.

M. A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the fraternal communist and workers parties, he said:

Dear Comrade Gierek!

Dear Comrades!

Clearly I express the common desire of the foreign delegations here present when I cordially congratulate our Polish friends on the important event which opens up a new stage in the development of the country--the successful completion of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

The congress set the communists and all working people great and complex tasks and indicated ways of solving them. We wish our combat comrades--communists and all the fraternal Polish people--successes in fulfilling the outlined program and taking their socialist motherland to new heights of economic, social and cultural progress!

The congress decisions are of fundamental significance in the field of international politics too. The congress confirmed the determination of the Polish communists and all working people of People's Poland to continue the course toward consolidating the socialist community and the struggle against the danger of war and for the policy of peace and solidarity with the peoples defending their freedom and independence against the encroachments of imperialism and reaction.

Delegations widely representing the international communist and workers movement are participating in the work of the PZPR Congress, as they do in other fraternal parties' forums. In this sense your forum was an opportunity for a further demonstration of the solidarity that links communists and all present-day revolutionary forces and their resolve to firmly uphold the cause of peace and progress.

Permit me, dear friends, on behalf of all the foreign guests, to warmly thank you for the cordial reception and for the hospitality shown us.

We offer our sincere congratulations also to all the Polish comrades elected to the leading party organs.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To the PZPR Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Gierek!

To the successful building of developed socialism on Polish soil!

To the happiness and prosperity of the Polish people!

To the health of all the comrades here present!

The speeches by Gierek and Suslov were listened to very attentively and were repeatedly applauded.

Closing Session of Congress

LD211049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Fomin: "Toward New Targets: The Eighth PZPR Congress Ends"]

[Excerpts] The 5-day Eighth PZPR Congress ended today in the Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science Hall of Congresses. It took place in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and creativity, a highly exacting and principled approach and a self-critical analysis of results achieved and problems, with firm faith in the implementation of plans.

It outlined high targets whose attainment will require the solution of complex, large-scale tasks. Further economic progress on the basis of improving labor productivity and production efficiency, transformations in the countryside, the intensification of ideological and educational work among the masses, the improvement of their awareness and strengthening of the unity of party and people--all these questions were widely discussed at the congress.

The Polish communists' supreme forum demonstrated most convincingly that the PZPR is the authoritative leader of Polish society and the acknowledged organizer of socialist building in Poland. It is pursuing a political course which corresponds to the vital interests of the people. The congress strikingly demonstrated the unity of the PZPR's ranks and its loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Creatively applying under Polish conditions the general law-governed patterns of the creation of a new society and utilizing the experience of the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, the PZPR is confidently leading the republic's working people from success to success.

Words of gratitude to the Soviet people for their help and assistance in developing the Polish economy, science and culture rang out from the congress platform.

The PZPR is constantly broadening and strengthening fraternal friendly ties with the socialist states' Marxist-Leninist parties and with all detachments of the world communist and workers movement.

At a closed session the congress elected the party's leading organs--the PZPR Central Committee and Central Auditing Committee.

A resolution was unanimously adopted entitled "The Party's Tasks in the Further Development of Socialist Poland and the Improvement of the Polish People's Well-Being." It spells out the chief tasks of the country's socioeconomic progress in the forthcoming period, the development of the state, socialist democracy, ideological work and the education of the working people, the further strengthening of the party's leading role and the improvement of its activity. The resolution stressed the tremendous importance of the further consolidation of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states and the deepening of the CEMA countries' economic integration.

The final congress session was held today. The presidium comprised Edward Gierek and other leading Polish figures, members of the CPSU delegation headed by M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of the delegations from other communist and workers parties. The congress participants greeted them with tumultuous applause.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered the closing speech.

On behalf of the members of the newly elected PZPR Central Committee he expressed cordial thanks for the confidence placed in them.

The Eighth PZPR Congress has carried out its statutory duties. It has approved the Central Committee report and adopted a decision on the main directions of the country's socioeconomic development over the next 5 years which will be the basis of the formulation of the 5-year plan, E. Gierek said. He noted that the congress took place in a efficient and businesslike atmosphere.

Talking about the factors governing the fulfillment of the program for Poland's further development, E. Gierek stressed the significance of the responsibility of all communists and all the people for the successful implementation of creative tasks. The program outlined at the sixth and seventh party congresses, he went on, contributed to the modernization of the production base and a considerable improvement in the entire people's living and working conditions.

The eighth congress confirmed the correctness of the party's foreign policy course. We will tirelessly strengthen the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the unity and strength of the socialist community, E. Gierek stated. Poland will continue to seek to strengthen peace and detente. We appeal to all states in Europe and the world and to all peace-loving forces for active collaboration to preserve the achievements of detente and its continuation. We appeal above all to the states of Western Europe to avert the threat of an eruption of the arms race on our continent and to preserve our common accords and the achievements of the Helsinki conference. We make this appeal to the United States as well.

The eighth party congress, E. Gierek noted, was a striking expression of the Polish communists' desire to strengthen solidarity with communists all over the world. We attach immense significance to strengthening our fraternal relations with Lenin's party--the CPSU. I call upon the CPSU delegation to convey our warm greetings to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our party and our people know him as a steadfast fighter for peace and a great friend of Poland.

The decisions we have adopted, E. Gierek went on to say, will be our party's work program until the next congress, the ninth. Our congress unanimously decreed the continuation of the strategy whose chief aim is to benefit man.

E. Gierek cordially thanked the delegations from the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist states, communist and workers parties of capitalist countries and all foreign guests who participated in the congress work. Convey warm greetings to your parties and people and to all the working people of your countries, E. Gierek said. Convey to them our feelings of friendship and solidarity. The PZPR is an integral detachment of the international communist and workers movement brought into being by the ideas of Marx and Lenin. People's Poland will always be on the side of the forces of freedom, progress and peace.

The Eighth PZPR Congress was declared closed. The strains of the "Internationale" rang out in the hall.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD210751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Text] The world community of socialist countries is strengthening and developing with every passing year. Rallied on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, it is marching confidently forward, showing the whole world the great vital force of the new system. The flourishing of each of the fraternal countries is inextricably linked with the consolidation of their ideological-political unity and the development of fruitful equitable cooperation in all spheres.

The recent Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw, which was a major event not only in the life of fraternal Poland but also of the entire socialist family of peoples and the whole communist and workers movement, was a graphic new testimony to the growing might of world socialism and the triumph of communist ideals. It was the congress of a party which has glorious revolutionary traditions and is making a valuable contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of real socialism. The Polish communists' supreme forum summed up the results of the period under review and outlined the next frontiers in the great deal of constructive work in building a developed socialist society. [paragraph continues]

It showed that the party persistently and consistently implemented the program for the country's socioeconomic progress outlined by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses.

The PZPR came to its scheduled congress ideologically cohesive, organizationally strengthened and enriched with new experience. The congress' work took place in a businesslike, creative atmosphere and was distinguished by a thoughtful, self-critical approach to analyzing the results achieved and by the communists' profound interest in improving matters and overcoming shortcomings and deficiencies as rapidly as possible. V. I. Lenin, who believed that a party should have the ability to assess its activity self-critically, heed the masses' advice and draw practical conclusions from this, taught the communists this style of work.

The decisions adopted by the congress define the PZPR's tasks in further building socialist Poland and improving the people's well-being. The congress approved the main directions for the republic's development for the next 5 years. The Polish communist party sees its main goal as being to satisfy the requirements of the people and of each person more fully and strengthen the socialist way of life on the basis of improving production efficiency and the quality of all work.

Inspiring and at the same time complex tasks were set. All necessary preconditions exist for their fulfillment. Poland today possesses a powerful material and technical base and its subterranean depths are rich in many minerals. Over the years of people's power an army of skilled specialists has been raised in the republic, science has been further developed and the people's standard of education and culture has improved incomparably. The Polish working people are headed by an efficient political vanguard uniting over 3 million communists. Creatively applying the general natural laws governing the creation of a new society under Poland's specific conditions and using the experience of the fraternal parties of other socialist countries, the PZPR is leading the people from one peak to the next.

Poland is an equal member of the socialist community, which enables it to rely extensively on the aid of its friends, to collaborate effectively with them in developing the economy, science and culture and to take part in implementing long-term targeted programs for cooperation in decisive sectors of material production. "The socialist community," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "is an alliance of an absolutely new type.... It is an alliance which relies on permanent unity of positions and actions, which gives additional strength to each of its members for resolving national tasks and increases many times over their combined weight and influence on world affairs.

The congress delegates noted with satisfaction that thanks to the great international work of the PZPR and CPSU, Polish-Soviet cooperation has been raised to a qualitatively new level. In the past decade trade turnover between the two countries has almost quadrupled and dozens of jointly created enterprises have been commissioned. Our relations in all other spheres of life have also been substantially expanded and enriched. "We attach paramount significance," Comrade E. Gierek said in the report to the Eighth PZPR Congress, "to the intensification of cooperation with Poland's main partner--the Soviet Union. Our efforts will continue to be aimed at expanding and strengthening production, scientific and technical ties with the USSR."

In recent years the socialist countries' collaboration has been even further enhanced in the sphere of international politics where they are steering a course in a coordinated and skillful way toward the consolidation of peace and against the arms race and military threat. As a member of the Warsaw Pact Poland plays an active and positive part in European and world affairs and together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, the consolidation of detente, and social progress.

The documents of the Eighth PZPR Congress and the speeches of the delegates and foreign guests voiced angry condemnation of the actions of the reactionary aggressive forces, and above all U.S. imperialism, which are deliberately aggravating the international situation. The congress frequently stressed the growing significance of the community countries' coordinated Leninist foreign policy, which is based on inextricably linked principles--consistent adherence to the cause of peace and international security combined with the firm defense of socialism and effective solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialist bondage and any manifestations of hegemonism.

Strengthening their positions in the world, the peoples of the socialist family are confidently marching toward their great single goal. Soviet people share the satisfaction of the Polish communists and all working people of the fraternal country with the results of the Eighth PZPR Congress and wish them new achievements on the path of building a developed socialist society.

BABIUCH STRESSES DETENTE, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191550 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, February 19, TASS--"People's Poland, together with its allies, will support every constructive step aimed at the development and consolidation of positive tendencies in international relations", said Edward Babiuch, the new chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. He was appointed to the post on Monday.

Speaking in Poland's parliament, Edward Babiuch mentioned among the government's priority objectives steps aimed at convocation of an international conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the recent congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, leader of the Polish communists Edward Gierek pointed to Poland's readiness to host such a conference.

The head of the government emphasized that the government would rivet its attention to the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. "Along with other socialist countries, Poland will be strengthening the politico-defence alliance--the Warsaw Treaty Organization," he said.

TANJUG CITED: TITO'S CONDITION REMAINS GRAVE

LD211406 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

["Report of TANJUG Agency"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 21, TASS--The general state of health of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia remains grave, says a report of the panel of attending doctors, according to TANJUG agency. The doctors are taking necessary intensive treatment measures.

GROMYKO-FISCHER TALKS EXPRESS BLOC SOLIDARITY

LD211650 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At their talks in Moscow the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, Andrey Gromyko and Oskar Fischer, have reaffirmed the intention of the two countries to continue their close cooperation on the world scene. Here is a comment by our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

The talks have confirmed that the two countries see eye to eye and have common objectives. The point was made in the final statement and also by the German minister when he met the press before returning to Berlin. Coordination of actions by the foreign ministers, said Oskar Fischer, has become a traditional integral element of diversified cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. What is more it has become a firm practice with all countries of the socialist community. Last month alone there were meetings between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Poland of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

What is the overriding objective of the socialist countries' foreign policy? All along it has been the strengthening of international peace and security. The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, just as the other members of the socialist community, condemn the policies of the United States and some other NATO countries as hostile to the relaxation of world tensions. NATO's decision on Euromissiles of American make, far from promoting European peace, can only increase confrontation. It is an attempt to upset the military equilibrium between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries. The decision has destroyed the basis for talks on matters relating to medium-range nuclear missiles. Such talks will again become possible only if NATO repeals or officially suspends its decision.

The Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries firmly adhere to the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and other international agreements that reflect and insure the easing of tension. The process would be consolidated if the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty countries are put into practice. These proposals are particularly topical today, especially the proposal to convene a conference of all European countries, the United States and Canada on a reduction of military tension in Europe. Incidentally, the Polish leader, Edward Gierek, last week proposed holding this forum in Warsaw.

The foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic also discussed other international issues. They stressed that the Chinese leaders' hegemonistic expansionist policy constitutes a grave threat to peace and security of the nations. The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and they condemned the U.S. pressure on and direct military threat to Iran. The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic express their complete solidarity with Afghanistan in its fight for national independence and sovereignty and they demanded an immediate stop to all aggressive actions against that country from the outside.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VANCE TOUR OF WEST EUROPE

Talks With Poncet

LD211456 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 21, TASS--Negotiations between Foreign Minister of France Jean Francois-Poncet and the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have ended here. Upon the end of the meeting, which lasted more than four hours, Vance told journalists that under discussion had been international problems, mainly Western countries' stands towards developments in Afghanistan, thereby admitting that the main aim of his present tour of West European capitals is to exert pressure upon the U.S. partners so as to impel them follow Washington's present anti-Soviet course. Cyrus Vance asserted that the negotiations revealed a great extent of similarity in the analysis of the situation and in the [illegible]ms which Western countries seek to attain. But he admitted that there are "divergencies" between the stands of France and the United States towards the Soviet Union. Cyrus Vance has emplaned for London.

Arrival in London

LD211458 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] London, February 21, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today. London is the final stay of his tour of the West European countries. Cyrus Vance has earlier visited Bonn, Rome and Paris.

Failure of Trip

LD221100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance has completed a trip to countries of West Europe. He visited Italy, the FRG, France and Britain. The basic aim of the trip was to convince the U.S. allies to support Washington's hard line directed at cutting back relations with the USSR and undermining detente. According to news agency reports, Vance's trip did not produce the results which the White House was counting on.

WESTERN OFFICIALS SEEK TO AID TURKEY TO BOLSTER NATO

LD212016 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 21, TASS--Visits of different Western representatives to Ankara, which became more frequent of late, testify to the growing anxiety in the NATO leading circles at the state of affairs on the southern flank of the aggressive bloc in connection with economic disorders and aggravation of the political situation in Turkey. Since the beginning of this year alone, Turkey was visited by Counselor of the U.S. Department of State Matthew Nimetz, Assistant Deputy Defence Secretary James Siena, Foreign Minister of Britain Lord Carrington, FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. Western emissaries exerted pressure upon the Turkish leadership, seeking in exchange for promises of economic and military aid to tie Turkey stronger to the NATO bloc it is a member of. The FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who recently returned from his trip to Turkey, in an interview to the West German television said, among other things, that "Turkey is on the eve of an economic catastrophe that can have consequences not only for that country but also can entail great difficulties to NATO". Economic consolidation of Turkey, the minister stressed, is bound to help it remain the reliable advanced post of NATO in the south of Europe.

Extension of Bases Agreement

LD212116 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ankara, February 21 TASS--As was reported by Radio Turkey today, the provisional status of the American military bases in Turkey due to expire on February 22 has been prolonged till March 31. The Turkish authorities explained the decision by the need of preparation for the signing of a Turkish-American agreement on cooperation in the sphere of joint defence, which was initiated here on January 10, this year. The democratic public of Turkey repeatedly protested against the too long American presence, stating that it not only flouts independence and sovereignty of the country but imperils the very existence of the 45 million strong Turkish people.

ARMS EXPORTS COMPROMISE SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

LD151002 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

["Under the Guise of Neutrality"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 15, TASS--Arms manufacturers are gnawing at the tree of neutrality of both Sweden and Switzerland, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. Having widened the not narrow as they are loopholes in the laws of those neutral countries, which are designed to restrict arms exports, the newspaper points out that they paved broad paths to those loopholes." Passing through them now are not only cartridges, grenades and submachine guns, but also rockets, artillery, fighter and attack aircrafts, torpedo boats and many weapons of approximately the same size." "Still fresh in memory is the strafing of rebellious Baluchis in Pakistan from machine guns from broad attack aircraft manufactured and assembled in neutral Sweden, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to say. Swedish weapons have played and continue playing, for example, a no small role in many crisis situations in a number of countries on various continents. Large calibre guns and 'Bantam' rockets of the 'Bofors' firm were supplied in large quantities to Chile and Argentina precisely at a time when the political situation in those countries aggravated to a maximum. The same guns were also supplied to equip the Army of the South African Republic." Last year, the Bofors firm had a net profit of 150 million dollars from the sale of arms to more than 30 countries of the world. "This is quite a nice 'brick' that was laid into the building of that country's neutrality by the 'Borors' firm! " the newspaper notes.

"The military lobby in Sweden's Government circles, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to write, hypnotises like a boa-constrictor the legislators, who even without that offer little resistance to the continuing trade in death carrying weapons. How can one otherwise explain the fact that Swedish arms exports are growing from year to year, their rates being higher than the rates of growth of export of peaceful products." "There is also another trick in the arsenal of those who gnaw holes in neutrality, like in cheese. Not the weapons themselves are exported, but their drawings and technology of manfacture. Moreover the seller starts in place batch production of the weapons. The political colouring of a regime in a country where arms manufacture is started, is of course, 'of no great significance to them'. A regime may be the blackest provided the metal pouring into the safes were of the yellow colour. Thus, for example when the shah's reactionary rule was at its peak in Iran, the 'Bofors' firm did not hesitate to start arms manufacture there." "The greed of arms manufacturers, however much they may deny it, is prejudicing the neutrality of the countries, whose coats of arms are embossed on the factory certificates of their guns and aircraft," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses.

STATEMENTS BY KHOMEYNI, STUDENTS, BANI-SADR REPORTED

LD211044 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 21, TASS--On the occasion of Iran's national mobilisation week which starts on February 23, in the course of which an all-round preparation of the country's population will be carried out to repel a possible imperialist aggression, Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed the Iranian people.

The United States, he said, continues to remain our principal enemy. By its criminal interference in Iran's domestic affairs during the shah's rule, the United States slowed down the country's development in political, economic and cultural respects, plundered the national wealth of the Iranian people.

Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the Iranians to step up the struggle for extradition of the former shah to Iran to face trial and for return of the wealth he plundered and not to stop the struggle until victory is achieved.

The Iranian students--followers of Imam Khomeyni's course--who are holding the U.S. Embassy building accused the officials of the American Embassy of helping counter-revolutionary groupings and said that those of them who participated in the subversive activities against the new Iranian regime will face trial. At a press conference held at the seized U.S. Embassy, they offered to journalists copies of the uncovered documents confirming that close contacts were maintained between American "diplomats" and members of the extremist counterrevolutionary organization Forqan. They stressed that the captured documents attest to the fact that all counterrevolutionary groupings were instructed by the American CIA and acted on its directions.

President A. Bani-Sadr of Iran said in an interview with the Canadian Radio that the international commission for the investigation of the actions of the former shah will not handle the question of releasing the American hostages. He reaffirmed the determination of the Iranian Government to achieve extradition of the deposed shah to bring him to trial.

RUMORS OF HOSTAGES' RELEASE VIEWED AS 'WISHFUL THINKING'

LD220031 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 21, TASS--The U.S. propaganda is persistently rehashing the rumors about the pending release of hostages kept in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The pretext for the stepping up of this campaign was a report on the forming of an international commission to investigate Iran's accusations against the deposed shah. A spokesman of the White House assessed the agreement on forming such a commission as a step toward solving the crisis and added that such a solution is impossible without the release of the hostages.

Commenting on this statement, the local television and press assert that Washington, allegedly, received some "private assurances" and "guarantees" that the hostages will be released before the commission's work is over.

One gets an impression, however, that the authors of these reports and the circles behind them engage in wishful thinking.

In their statements, the Iranian leaders pointed out many times that the commission's task will be to investigate the crimes of the deposed shah and the facts of the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Iran and that the American hostages will be kept in the embassy until the commission's work is over. Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said a few days ago that their release depends on the extradition of the shah and the recognition by the United States of its fault with regard to Iran.

But going by the pronouncements of U.S. officials, Washington has no intention for any of these things.

In this light, the hullabaloo raised by U.S. propaganda and the rumors about the "secret deal" it spreads look as another attempt to bring more pressure on Iran so as to get unilateral concessions without granting Iran's main demands.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION GUARD LEADER'S REMARKS QUESTIONED

NC211136 Moscow Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 19 February ETTELA'AT newspaper published an interview with Abu-Sharif, one of the leaders of the Revolution Guards. In his interview Abu-Sharif referred to the subject of counterrevolutionaries in Iran operating on orders from abroad. Of course there are many sound reasons for this claim. There are many remnants in Iran from the CIA and SAVAK--which oppressed Iran during the former shah's regime--who have not yet been exposed. As we know, America still intends to regain the foothold which it lost following the revolution and is crudely intervening in Iran's domestic affairs. Naturally it is using former CIA and SAVAK agents in order to do this. Apart from this, it is no secret that the CIA forms groups of saboteurs consisting of supporters of the former shah's regime who have fled from fear of the revolution and sends them to Iran.

But Abu-Sharif's allegation that a group of counterrevolutionaries who act in Iran on orders from abroad have reportedly entered the country from the Soviet Union is completely unacceptable, especially when--according to Abu-Sharif himself--they are connected with the shah's ousted regime and had fled Iran during the revolution.

Mr Abu-Sharif is obviously well aware--and better than anyone else--that the Soviet Union has strongly supported and still supports Iran's revolution, and it is absurd to assume that any one of the counterrevolutionaries sought refuge in the Soviet Union. Everyone knows that they all fled to America, Israel and Egypt, that is, to countries where Iran's revolution met with strong opposition. There is no place and there cannot be any place in the Soviet Union for Iranian counterrevolutionaries.

It is also clear to all that the Soviet Union not only did not and does not interfere in Iran's affairs, but also definitely opposes intervention from abroad in the affairs of this country under any pretext. Of course many false claims are spread in America and certain other Western countries about the imaginary intervention of the Soviet Union in Iran, or about the imaginary Soviet threat against Iran. The reasons behind such falsification is to distract public attention from the actual imperialist intervention in Iran.

But what has caused a high-ranking Iranian official to discuss something which does not exist and to associate the Soviet Union with having special contact with Iranian counterrevolutionaries? This claim is like telling the Iranians that it is not the Americans who are preventing the shah's extradition and the return of the wealth which he has plundered, and that it is not America which--in order to achieve objectives contrary to Iran's revolution--is showing muscle. But the Soviet Union, in this vital problem of Iran, supports the just demands of the Iranians. Then who benefits from marring and contaminating the friendly, lucid and basic policy of the Soviet Union toward Iran?

KRUTIKHIN DESCRIBES IRAN POLITICAL SCENE PRIOR TO ELECTIONS

LD221209 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 15 Feb 80 pp 10-11 LD

[M. Krutikhin dispatch: "Before the Parliamentary Elections"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, February--On 11 February more than 2 million demonstrators paraded through the streets of Tehran celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the shah's despotic regime and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The young republic got its first president at the end of January. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr became president.

What brought him victory in the elections was above all his reputation as a prominent participant in the struggle against the shah's regime and American dominance in the country and his prestige as a close disciple of Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution. At the same time the voters expressed the hope that the vital socioeconomic problems will be solved most speedily. Some of them link this with the creation of an "Islamic economy differing from both capitalism and socialism." It is precisely this type of economy that the new president advocates.

Meanwhile Iran has more than enough urgent problems. Frankly, the country's economy is in a grave condition. Most owners of private enterprises have fled abroad taking with them not only their capital but also the credits obtained from banks. The plants and factories abandoned by their owners are severely in debt--mostly to the state. It has been necessary to place private sector enterprises which yielded up to 70 percent of industrial output in the control of the government administration, but for the most part it has not yet been possible to organize production in them.

Along with escalating the military threat, Washington has virtually established an economic blockade against the Iranian Republic which verges on direct blackmail and threatens to stifle it with the "bony hand of hunger." Many Western firms are boycotting deliveries of raw materials, essential components and spare parts and technological equipment to Iran and are trying to wear down the republic. This is to a considerable extent aggravating the internal difficulties--inevitable given the large scale of the changes that have taken place.

The nationalities issue is acute in many provinces. Only recently imperialists agents tried to channel mass demonstrations in Iranian Azarbayjan in an antigovernment direction. It was only thanks to the revolutionary leadership's vigilance and determination that it was possible to thwart the imminent revolt, supported by monarchists among the military. Disturbances continue unabated in the Kurdish areas. [paragraph continues]

First extremists from leftist groupings within the Kurdish movement itself, such as the Komala Maoist Party, then imperialism's agents who do everything possible to inflame the population's discontent, are making tireless attempts to wreck the talks on Iranian Kordestan's future that representatives of the large national group of Kurds are holding with a central government delegation. Many people here do not rule out the possibility of disturbances continuing in other regions also--among the Arabs of Ahvaz, the Turkomans of Gonbad-e Kavus and the Baluchis of Sistan.

Those are merely the most serious problems confronting the Iranian revolution. It is important to remember here that a complex, confused political situation inside the country is superimposed on the socioeconomic difficulties and national problems. At first glance the motley mosaic of 200 parties and groups seems a jumble, a puzzle beyond the grasp of analysis and logic. Nevertheless, let us try to examine at least the main, leading political forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Taking into account the diversity of these forces, each pulling in its own direction, it can be said with confidence that it is only the incontestable authority of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution--who has earned among the people the title of imam, the highest honor for Shi'ite Muslims--that now insures integrity of leadership on the scale of the whole republic. No party can expect success in present-day Iran unless it proclaims its complete dedication to the imam's course. The leader's power is implemented not via the political structure but by direct appeal to the people's masses who buttress the imam's decisions with demonstrations. Patriotic fervor is elicited by Khomeyni's calls for struggle against imperialism and above all against the "great shaitan"--America--and against the domination by foreigners in the country's economic, political and cultural life.

The "Muslim student followers of the imam's course," who seized the American Embassy and have mounted turbulent political activities, now call themselves his most faithful supporters. The People's Party of Iran [Tudeh Party] the "organization of fighters for the sacred cause of the Iranian people" (Mojahedin-e Khalq) and a number of other progressive organizations have based their strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist trend of Khomeyni's policy.

The imam, who outlines the main directions of development, has entrusted control of the daily activity of administration organs to the Islamic Revolution Council, whose chairman is Bani-Sadr. Furthermore, he is prevented from paying considerable attention to current matters by the illness that recently compelled him to undergo treatment in a heart clinic. The figures that founded the Islamic Republican Party have a considerable role in the Council. In its propaganda this party, which more than 5 million people have joined at the clergy's call, emphasizes, in every possible way its dedication to the imam's line. Nevertheless, its candidates were painfully defeated in the presidential elections and a number of its leaders are being sharply criticized by certain strata of the clergy.

Advanced circles of the public gave a critical reception to the Islamic Revolutionary Council's decision to send an Iranian delegation to the Islamabad Islamic Conference session organized for provocative purposes. Patriotically minded people are rebuffing the attempts to distort Khomeyni's directions that the Iranian people's main enemy is American imperialism.

Nevertheless, certain figures are continuing strenuously to try to gain acceptance of the false thesis of a "Soviet threat." They equate the Soviet Union, which supported and welcomed the progressive gains of the Islamic revolution in Iran, with the United States, which has really caused trouble for the Iranian people. The theory, done to death by the Maoists, of "the two superpowers hostile to all underprivileged and oppressed peoples" is propounded. Following old prescriptions, attempts are made to dilute with anticommunist slogans the hatred for imperialism that comes from the bottom of the revolutionary people's heart. There have been cases of arson and explosions at the premises of progressive parties and organizations.

Nevertheless, it should be stressed that despite the anticommunist attacks by certain propaganda organs and the attempts to exploit the forgeries of Western disinformation services, most ordinary Iranians--from members of the intelligentsia to peasants--have an increasingly clear grasp of who is the enemy of the Iranian people and the Islamic revolution and who is their sincere friend....

The Islamic Revolutionary Council will soon have to give way to the parliament that is to be elected before the Iranian new year--that is, before 21 March. The elections will certainly be accompanied by the keenest political struggle in which there will be both victors and victims. One thing at any rate can now be said with certainty: The people's masses are resolutely against the creation of any conciliatory government. It is in this situation that Bani-Sadr, who secured the support of 75 percent of voters and many social and political organizations in the recent presidential elections, will have to appoint a prime minister in accordance with the parliamentary election results. As we have seen, the problems facing the country are exceptionally serious. They will be tackled by the new government. The main issue, people here believe, is to insure the country's independent development and protect its sovereignty against encroachments by imperialist forces.

MCGIFFERT ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR TALKS ON ARMS AID

LD201320 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, February 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

An American military delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of Defense of the United States David McGiffert, has come to Egypt. The delegation is to have negotiations with the military-political leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Discussed will be questions of further consolidation of military Cairo-Washington alliance, which was actually formed about a year ago after As-Sadat's signing of the separate "peace" treaty with Israel. According to the press, David McGiffert will hand over to As-Sadat a message from President Carter, formulated in which are "long-term obligations" of the United States pertaining to arms deliveries to the Egyptian Army. The newspaper AL-AHRAM writes today that in the course of the negotiations the American delegation is to put forward concrete proposals which "cover requirements" of the Egyptian Ground Forces, Air Force, Navy, Anti-Aircraft Defence Units. The United States offers, specifically, to supply Egypt with M-60 tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, air-to-air missiles, armoured carriers, warships, different electronic equipment for military purposes. Apart from F-16 plane deliveries already agreed upon, Egypt expects to receive in the near future a consignment of the most up-to-date American F-15 fighter planes.

A total of 5,000 million dollars worth of arms will come from the overseas arsenals to the shores of the Nile in the next five years.

In Cairo they zealously try to "work off" the "hand-outs" of American merchants in arms. The Egyptian leaders not only back the Pentagon's interventionist plans in the Middle East but also express full readiness to help further them through granting the country's territory for the movement of American invasion forces. High-ranking officials do not conceal that the Egyptian leadership considers progressive regimes of the region as its potential enemies. Egypt's undisguised military aid to gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries is one of many proofs of this.

In Washington they rub hands with satisfaction: Egypt is becoming imperialism's strike force in the struggle against the national-liberation movements, one of the most important instruments of defending the predatory interests of Western monopolies in the Middle East.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY 'IN POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS'

LD221106 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

["Dangerous Alliance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 22, TASS--An explosion which occurred in the Atlantic Ocean off the South African coast on the night of September 22-23 last year was a result of Israel's nuclear tests. This was announced by the American CBS television network which managed to determine the cause of the unexplained explosion detected by a U.S. satellite at that time.

Quoting informed sources, CBS reported that despite the denial of the South African authorities of their involvement in the explosion, they gave assistance to and cooperated with Tel Aviv in conducting the tests.

CBS also obtained irrefutable evidence that Israel has been in possession of nuclear weapons for many years and that this is well-known to its overseas patron--the United States. A CBS correspondent received an opportunity to familiarise himself with the content of a book written by the Israeli journalists Eli Teicher and Ami Doron which contains a detailed account of the history of development of nuclear weapons by Tel Aviv. The book was submitted to the Israeli military censor and it is not known in what shape it will be published. The CBS correspondent pointed out that research work in the field of nuclear energy, mainly for military purposes, is being conducted at the Israeli research center in the southern Negev Desert. South Africa supplies Israel with uranium in exchange for results of research.

These facts allow the observers to suggest that the South African racists are also in possession of atomic weapons. It is absolutely clear that the entire responsibility for the development of nuclear weapons by these two reactionary, expansionist countries rests with the Western powers, primarily with the United States. Hundreds of specialists from Israel and the Republic of South Africa were trained at American enterprises connected with nuclear research. There is evidence of secret "leakage" of nuclear technology and big consignments of enriched uranium from U.S. centers to Israel.

The fresh exposure of the nuclear ambitions of Israel and South Africa, as well as criminal complicity on the part of the Western states, give rise to serious concern of the peoples of Africa and the Middle East, of the entire world public.

PANAMA UNLIKELY TO EXTRADITE SHAH TO IRAN

LD212120 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Panama, February 21, TASS--For more than two months now the former shah of Iran [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi has been staying on Panama's soil and with every passing day his stay in the country becomes more uncomfortable for Panama, writes the newspaper LA REPUBLICA.

On the day the former shah of Iran came to Panama the President of the country Aristides Royo Sanchez said that the only cause of accepting the Pahlavi family were humanism and the desire to help resolve the Iranian crisis which imperiled world peace. But the local press pointed to other causes, the main among which was Panama's hope of the deposed shah's capital investments into the country's economy and the striving to save the prestige of "Panama's friend"--U.S. President Carter who landed into an impasse in connection with the Iranian events.

Rumours have lately become current on a possibility of extradition of the former shah as a criminal to the Iranian authorities. But if one is to analyze such a possibility it becomes quite obvious that these rumours are rather dubious. To extradite [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi would signify to Panama violation of its own laws, since in accordance with these laws the criminal can be extradited to the country which requests extradition only in the case if he is not a political refugee, if he faces a usual civil court, but not a special tribunal, and if he is not threatened by a death sentence. Seemingly, none of these conditions allows Panama to extradite [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi to Iran. Besides, Panama's Government granted political asylum to the former shah, arranged him a warm reception, held in his honour dinners and accompanied him in a tourist tour of the country not to waive the broadly advertised hospitality and to extradite him as a criminal. [sentence as received]

Also quite groundless are rumours that the former shah is allegedly under arrest. Last week President Aristide Royo Shanchez said that [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi may leave the country when he wishes. Persons from the ex-shah's entourage told a correspondent of the ACAN-EFE news agency that the family of the ex-monarch are looking for a new country for residence, since [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi wants to leave Panama as soon as the question of American hostages is resolved. In Panama's journalist circles it is believed that Paraguay will become such a country.

While the capitalist press makes a guess about the future fate of [Mohammad] Reza Pahlavi, he calmly lives on Panama's health resort island of Contadora, guarded by national guards units who ensure his safety. He swims in azure waters of the ocean, goes in for sports, in brief--he feels secure, and he does not think of moral and political damage inflicted to Panama by his stay in that country, and he does not care that every month of his stay in that republic costs it a million dollars.

But in Panama there is still hope that the "grateful" ex-shah, when leaving the country, will reimburse the money lost in connection with his stay on the land of that country.

KOSYGIN ADDRESSES MEETING OF FRUNZE ELECTORS IN MOSCOW

LD211830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1438 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Address by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 21 February to a meeting of electors from Frunze Consituency at the State Academic Bolshoy Theater in Moscow--live]

[Text] [Applause] Esteemed comrades: Allow me to express to you my profound gratitude for the confidence you have shown me by nominating me as a candidate deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. I ascribe this confidence fully to our party [applause] which is recognized nationwide as the guiding force of Soviet society.

I would also like to cordially thank all the comrades who have spoken here for their kind words and for congratulating me on my birthday. [applause]

The peoples of our multinational country are approaching the elections as a major event in the life of Soviet soceity. During the election campaign, the vital force of the socialist social system is vividly unfolded. Soviet people see how, in the creative and varied activity of the soviet of people's deputies, the provisions of the new Constitution, Lenin's ideas about socialist democracy and about the power of the people [narodovlastiye] are implemented.

As always, the Communist Party approaches these elections in a single bloc with the nonparty members. That has become a norm of our political life. In the state of the whole people, the whole people is united around its experienced vanguard, the party of Lenin, its Central Committee, and its Politburo, led by the outstanding political and state figure and true Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The whole world knows the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium as a staunch fighter for the cause of peace and communism and as the highly authoritative leader of the party and state, who is making an enormous contribution to the creative elaboration and fruitful implementation of our domestic and foreign policies.

Comrades! The present year completes the 10th 5-Year Plan. At the November Plenum of the party Central Committee, the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev specified the tasks that it is necessary to solve this year for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the five year plan--this is very crucial for the entire national economy and for the whole population of our country. Well, the results of the five year plan will be summed up by the forthcoming 26th party congress, but already it can be said that in 5 years, the country's productive potential will rise considerably. A volume of basic production assets will be brought into operation such as the country had at its disposal at the end of the sixties. For the current utilization and construction of housing, projects for the health service, education, culture and other branches of the nonproductive sphere over R1.6 billion will be allocated during the 5-year plan period--as much as in the seventh and eighth 5-year plan periods put together. The tremendous creative labor of the Soviet people, of the whole fraternal family of the peoples of our country, has been put into all this. It includes the considerable results of the labor of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of the Russian Federation. Honor and glory to those who by their fruitful labor are strengthening the might of our socialist homeland! [applause]

A great contribution to solving the tasks posed by the party is being made by the working people of Moscow. The high socialist obligations which they undertook in January are a guarantee that the Muscovites will successfully fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan and will increase still higher the labor honor of our country, of our capital. The labor collectives of the Frunzenskiy Rayon have also approached the end of the 5-year plan period with high indices. The industrial enterprises have considerably overfulfilled the tasks for 4 years. All the growth in production has been achieved by increasing labor productivity, which rose--averaged out over the year--by over 8 percent. One out of six rayon workers has undertaken the obligation of fulfilling his personal 5-year plan task by the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The fulfillment of these obligations will be the best contribution to the preparations for the Lenin jubilee and one of the clear proofs of the successful implementation of the behests of the founder of our party and state.

Allow me to convey to all the working people of Frunzenskiy Rayon--industrial, office and professional workers, engineers, technicians, workers in science and people's education, art and the health service--warm greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and wishes for further success in work and public activities, and prosperity. [applause]

The Muscovites' labor successes are a good example of how it is possible and necessary to solve complex problems of modern production. They are the result of great organizational and educational work carried out by party and administrative bodies and by the Moscow Gorkom. Noting our successes, we must work persistently on the questions which remain to be solved. The party teaches us to critically assess what has been done and to reveal untapped possibilities. The decisions of the November Plenum of the party Central Committee are imbued with precisely this spirit.

In Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches at the plenum, shortcomings in the functioning of railway transportation, in metallurgy and machine building, in the light and food industry, in the construction industry and other branches of industry, and also in management and planning were subjected to fundamental and sharp criticism. It was particularly stressed that it was necessary to create an atmosphere of highly demanding attitudes, of a high degree of organization and a creative appoach to the matter at hand in all sectors of the national economy and in each production cell. The decisions of the plenum go far beyond the framework of current economic matters. They are essentially an action program calculated for the long term in order to more fully use in the interests of the people our enormous production potential and all our possibilities available. We have to work with even more vigor on the solution of key problems concerning the development of the economy, the main one of which is to increase labor efficiency. The socialist system of management has worked out its own methods and means of increasing efficiency which respond to the interests and aims of our society. In contemporary conditions, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, the task is to organically unite the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of management, and to more fully make use of qualitatively new potential which is being created in the process of the development of science and technology.

The increasing of the efficiency of production is manifested in the most concentrated way in the growth of labor productivity. For a long time, the increase in the volume of production in the country came about as a result both of a risen labor efficiency and of the numbers of workers employed in production. Now, conditions have changed considerably.

Over the coming 10 to 15 years, the growth in output should be insured virtually entirely from an increase in labor productivity without an increase in the number of workers. This can only be achieved on the basis of an acceleration of scientific and technical progress. We must free a certain number of workers to add to new organizations and new areas of production which will be created over this period.

However, up to now some ministries and departments have not paid sufficient attention to perfecting equipment and technology as well as output in existing enterprises. They have tried to increase production output primarily by building new industrial objects. However, it must be noted that in industry, the number of undertakings and associations at present exceeds 40,000, whereas about 1,200 new factories and plants have been built during the 5-year period. Therefore it is only possible to solve the task of increasing the productivity of labor in a cardinal manner by constantly and sharply increasing the technological level of production at existing enterprises--in other words, where the overwhelming part of our working class is concentrated.

No less important is the task of improving the utilization of material resources. Our country disposes of abundant natural reserves of raw materials and fuel. A powerful fuel and power complex has been created in our country and we shall continue to increase the extraction and consumption of raw materials and fuel in the interests of further developing our economy. However, it must not be forgotten that this extraction is becoming increasingly expensive and that the resources we remove from the ground are irreplaceable.

We have not yet learned to be thrifty in our use of fuel and power. We allow considerable wastage because of the nonobservance of technological provisions, and because in planning residential houses our climatic conditions are not always fully taken into consideration, a persistent and determined struggle must be waged against the squandering of our energy resources.

At present, the basic directions of the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan are being worked out, as well as a long-term program for the development of industries of the fuel and power complex. These most important documents should embody the best achievements of science and technology in all sectors of production, and the rational utilization of raw materials, fuel and electricity, and insure the solution of energy problems as a whole.

The party attributes primary significance to insuring reliable supplies to the country of food and agricultural raw materials. Since the March 1965 Central Committee Plenum, the party has brought about a major turnaround in the country's industrial potential in the interests of the development of agricultural production. Over the period that has elapsed, capital investment has been directed into this area to the value of R360 billion--that is, 3.8 times more than in all the preceding years of Soviet power.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be an important stage in turning agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. For this it is intended to accelerate the introduction of front-ranking technology, to increase deliveries of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, to expand the area of labor mechanization and to bring new technology into agricultural production. By the end of the 5-year plan, the variety of vehicles being delivered to agriculture will have reached 3,300 types, instead of the 2,000 which we produced in 1975. Thus, our agriculture which, as is known, feels the effect of the negative influence of unfavorable natural factors to a greater extent than some other parts of the world, is being supplied at accelerated rates with a contemporary scientific and technical base. We see in this the correct road to obtaining guaranteed harvests.

In agriculture itself there are great opportunities for increasing efficiency. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must improve the use of every ruble allocated from state funds, and selection work must be carried out more actively and the system of protecting plants from pests, weeds and diseases should be constantly perfected. One of the priority tasks at present is the successful wintering of cattle and the preservation of the existing numbers of animals.

During the next years, the structure of the agroindustrial complex should be improved to increase the efficiency of agricultural production; optimum proportions in the development of production and the procurement system, processing, transportation and marketing of produce should be insured. This will contribute to the elimination of losses which are still very high among us. It will permit the supply of produce to the consumer without interruptions and the better satisfying of the population's demand within production volumes already attained.

The party Central Committee and the government will do everything possible to increase the supply of foodstuffs to the country. In our national economic plans which we are elaborating, we shall consider this question to be one of great significance. The increasing of the technological level and of the efficiency of production in all branches of the national economy depends largely on the development of machine building. At present, when the machinery produced is growing ever more complex and expensive, machine builders must more actively help workers in other industries to assemble the equipment quickly and without delays so that a maximum return is obtained from the very first day of its operation. To this end, machine building ministries must in the first instance expand the production and supply to the national economy of complete technological production lines, units and installations to a high standard of factory finish and readiness for assembly. They must insure that the necessary work is done regarding assembling and adjusting the equipment; they must bear the responsibility for its quality and guarantee that this equipment will reach its designed output level by the appointed time. Raising the efficiency of production is a task for all the people. Science has a particular part to play in achieving it.

The attention of our scientists, designers and planners must be primarily directed toward those trends in scientific activity which can in the immediate future produce a noticeable effect on the national economy. Alongside this, science must widen the horizons of research; it must today be creating the equipment and technology of the future, which will make it possible to successfully solve the tasks of the economic and social development of our country in the long term. By the radical improvement of the activities of scientific and planning and design organizations and the whole process of introducing scientific-technical achievements, the task is to supply the national economy with the most up-to-date equipment and to reach the most advanced positions in the level of equipment and the technology of production. We are confident that Soviet scientists and engineers, many of whom are working creatively in scientific institutions in the capital, will deeply recognize their responsible mission and will devote every effort to implementing it successfully.

These measures laid down by the party in the field of economics, science and technology are directed toward creating a firm material base for solving our main task: further increasing the people's prosperity. In recent years, we have considerably increased the scale of the construction of housing, health service, educational, cultural and sports projects.

The column of consumer goods' production has increased and the range of them has been expanded. However, quite a few unsolved problems remain.

Much remains to be done to meet the population's demand for a number of products and industrial goods and for the improvement of housing conditions and of medical and consumer services to the population; and much else.

It must be said, too, that to increase the quality of the work of enterprises serving the population it is also necessary to step up the struggle against antisocial manifestations in that economic sphere and give more attention to the selection and nurture of cadres. That is very important. The party sets the task of increasing the material and cultural level of the life of the people of a broad front. It is a matter of increasing the well-being of all generations of Soviet people, of improving all aspects of the life of the people--conditions of work and leisure, education and everyday life. It is from just such wide positions that the increasing of the people's prosperity will be secured in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in subsequent years.

Great and responsible tasks in present-day conditions are associated with questions of the training and nurture of cadres. Those tasks are determined not only by the interests of production; they also arise from the requirements of the social development of our society: the shaping of the new man and the expansion of real opportunities for citizens to use their own creative resources, abilities and talents, and for the all-round development of the human personality. One of the main demands today is a high level of general training of cadres: the ability to rapidly adapt in conditions of constant technical and other changes engendered by the very speed of scientific-technical progress.

Now that every worker has to deal with ever more complex and advanced technology, the system of primary training of cadres needs to be supplemented by a more flexible and advanced system of retraining. It must provide for the regular plan-governed improvement of the qualifications of industrial, office and professional workers and experts in all branches of the national economy.

The party regards the improvement of management as a major economic and political task. It is one of the determining factors of the accelerated economic and social development of the country. The main trends of this work, as you know, are defined in the decisions of the party Central Committee and the government adopted last summer on questions of improving planning and increasing the influence of the economic mechanism on increasing the efficiency of production and quality of work. They outline concrete measures which have to be carried out in the current year and in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The consistent translation into life of these measures is one of the fundamental conditions for increasing the efficiency of all our economic activities.

However, it is quite obvious that the work on improving management will not end with this. Changing production conditions will constantly demand corresponding changes in the forms and methods of management and the forms and methods of planning in our country--both long-term and short-term ones.

With the growth of the scale of our economy and the growing complexity of interconnections between its branches, the demands on planning and the scientific substantiation of the plan will grow immeasurably.

Planning bodies must subject to deeper analysis the structural shifts in the economy stipulated by changes in social needs and also by the extensive utilization of scientific-technical achievements, and from these the paramount task remains of insuring the necessary balance [proportsionalnost] of the economic development of the country, both in the current and the future plans. Otherwise, all economic activity will be impaired.

At the present time, proposals are being elaborated for the improvement of the organization of the structure of management. On the agenda are questions of the elimination of departmental fragmentation, the better combination of branch and territorial management and insuring effective guidance of special purpose comprehensive programs and development of territorial production complexes.

Of exceptional importance is the need to insure that all types of transport interact in a clear-cut way and to work out a long-term program for its development. We will have to solve a number of questions, in the light of the new Constitution, which are connected with increasing the role of soviets of people's deputies and also the role of labor collectives in the economic life of the country as, of course, we must also do in other spheres of public activity. The party's Central Committee and government will do everything possible to insure that all these questions are solved promptly and effectively.

Our people see the real results of their creative activity in all spheres of economy and culture. This is not only the basis but also an enormous stimulus for our advancement. Everything we have achieved is indivisible from the leading role of the Communist Party. The party's policy reflects to the fullest degree the requirements of our development. Today these requirements are primarily connected with intensification of production, with higher efficiency and quality of work, with the further growth of the people's well-being and with the strengthening of our great country's might.

Permit me to express my confidence that Muscovites and the working people of the Frunzenskiy Constituency of the capital will achieve new successes in the struggle for implementing the party's decisions. [applause]

Comrades, in the course of economic construction, our country each year unites its efforts ever more closely with the other countries of the socialist community. Today we socialist countries are solving many important tasks together. Construction workers of the Soviet Union and other countries of the community last year put into operation the powerful Soyuz gas pipeline and created one of the largest gas-chemical complexes in Europe.

Trade between the fraternal countries is growing year by year; specialization and coordination in production are being developed. At the present time the socialist countries are actively elaborating the program of cooperation for the new quinquennium and in a number of cases for a longer period, implementing the policies adopted by the congresses of the fraternal parties and the coordinated economic strategy.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are setting themselves the task of extending and strengthening to the maximum the scientific-technical and economic links among themselves in order to make these links serve even better the interests of each country and cooperation as a whole.

We have every opportunity for this. The socialist countries have a firm material, production and scientific-technical basis and the use of this permits them to jointly solve the most complicated tasks.

The Soviet Union, just like the other countries of the community, intends to continue to deepen in every way socialist integration, to build a firm foundation for the further drawing together of our countries in the interests of their steady advancement along the path of progress and for raising the prosperity of our peoples. We will do everything possible to strengthen the cohesion of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and also of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, which serves as a reliable guarantee of the security of the socialist community and of insuring peace in Europe and throughout the world. [applause]

Comrades, you know that as a result of the threatening actions and dangerous tendencies in the policy of the imperialist circles the world is now experiencing a tense period in international relations. In the development of events two contrary approaches to the major problem of today--the problem of war and peace--are clearly discernable. The Soviet Union, pursuing Leninist principles in its foreign policy, and in the peace program presented at the 24th and 25th party congresses, is consistently continuing the implementation of a peaceloving course. In a number of speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, new, major initiatives and proposals were put forth, aimed at ending the arms race and insuring military detente.

The West's answer to these proposals is known. Despite the aspirations and hopes of the peoples, the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries have not only not supported the Soviet peace initiatives, but have embarked upon the dangerous road of an even more intense buildup of military preparations. Under U.S. pressure, the NATO December session decided on the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time there is a continuing increase in the military activity of the United States in other parts of the world--the Caribbean, off the coast of Iran and Arab countries, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and also in the Mediterranean and Red seas. The debate on the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate has been postponed indefinitely. The curtailment of U.S.-Soviet economic, scientific, technical and cultural links has been announced. All of this has been done at the initiative of the United States, without the agreement of interested parties.

Militarist and other hostile actions in the old mold are accompanied by the development of a noisy propaganda campaign concerning an invented Soviet threat and also events in Afghanistan. These are no longer isolated incidents in the activities of the reactionary circles of the United States. It is a fully defined political policy calculated to undermine detente and provoke conflict situations. We cannot but draw the necessary conclusions from this for our practical activities.

Taking into account the situation, we shall pay unremitting attention to the question of the defense capability of the country. No one must be left in any doubt that the Soviet Union will not allow any disturbance of the balance of forces which has come about in the world to the detriment of its security. [applause]

The true reason for the current aggravation of the international situation is the belligerant policy of the imperialist forces, their stubborn refusal to recognize the new realities which have come about in the world and their attempts to halt the world liberation process. Is not the extremely hostile reaction of the U.S. ruling circles, and of a number of other capitalist countries, to the political changes in Kampuchea, Iran or Afghanistan--where the imperialist design to stifle the revolution and to turn this country into a outpost of reaction on the southern border of the Soviet Union has failed--a confirmation of this? Any part of the world--especially if the foundations of imperialist influence and domination there are beginning to be shaken--is declared by the United States to be the sphere of its vital interests, in the name of which it is even ready to use force. This is done quite unceremoniously, as if there was no such thing as the UN Charter, or international law, or state sovereignty. At the same time, it is demanded of the nations that have taken the path of freedom and independence that they should renounce international solidarity when defending their just cause in the struggle against imperialism and counterrevolution. But the peoples have come to know well the strength of mutual support, and will never abandon it, since they see in it the guarantee of success in their struggle for a better future, peace and social progress. This should be understood by all who are still trying to look on the modern world from positions of hegemonism and self-interest.

As for the Soviet Union, nothing is so alien to us as the desire to build our country's prosperity at the expense of other peoples. That has been proved by the whole history of the Soviet Union, the first country of socialism, which has always remained true to the great principle of international solidarity of the working people of all countries. [applause]

We will continue to pursue a policy of peace and friendship between the peoples, maintaining vigilance and readiness to rebuff aggressive intrigues whatever their source. We will defend the fruits of detente which have been obtained at the cost of the prolonged efforts of many countries and peoples. We favor the development of broad cooperation in the field of economics, science, technology, and culture with all the countries of the world which are prepared to build mutual relations on the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another. And we will do this not because only we need this, but because this helps to strengthen mutual understanding and trust among countries and to strengthen the policy of peace and the prevention of a new war.

The Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and other peaceloving states direct their efforts so that the cause of detente, ending the arms race and peaceful cooperation will grow strong and develop. We will continue to work for this by political means, through talks and the search for mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of complete equality without prejudicing the security of the sides. The other approach--a course of using military force and achieving military superiority, whose supporters are most active in the United States and China--would be madness since it cannot but lead to an increase in the threat of a universal nuclear war. It must be said that the realistic representatives of the ruling circles in the West, not to mention the broad sections of the population, are concerned with the consequences of the present course of the U.S. administration.

They cannot but understand the historical necessity of preserving the positive things which have been achieved in the cause of normalizing international relations in the past decade. Clearly it would be wrong to assume that in the United States there are no sober-minded politicians who are aware of the significance of detente.

It is obvious that there are no people in the world who would deliberately link their fate with the reckless policy of the arms race and preparations for war. We believe that the policy of peace and the policy of detente will triumph in international relations because they open up the road to the future for the peoples, and the vast majority of mankind understands this well. The policy of detente has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces, and this policy, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, has every chance of remaining the leading tendency in relations between states. The Soviet Union's foreign policy course will continue to serve this nobel aim. [applause]

The Soviet people know well the strength and firmness of this course. It expresses the vital interests of the people, serves the cause of peace, and therefore the interests of all mankind. This course has been tested by historical experience and has been tested by time.

On 9 May, we will mark the 35th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. This anniversary not only recalls the great feat of the Soviet people defended the honor, liberty and bright future of their homeland and other peoples, it also recalls that--because of the wise policy of the party--our people have for more than a third of a century been living and working in conditions of peace.

Dear comrades: one of the most remarkable aspects of our Soviet socialist way of life is the unity of party and people.

As the leading and guiding force of the society, the Communist Party formulates its policy, works out the country's development plans and organizes communist building while relying on the living experience of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. The close ties between the party's policy and life is a reliable guarantee of its correctness and therefore of the indivisible support and approval of the people.

It can be said confidently that during the forthcoming elections to the soviets of people's deputies Soviet people will unanimously vote for the wise policy of the Leninist party, which is leading our country along the path of unswerving economic and social progress, lasting peace and friendship among all peoples. [applause]

Permit me to thank you once again for the high trust shown in me and let me assure all voters of the Frunzenskiy Constituency that the interests and aims of our Leninist party and the whole Soviet people will always remain the most important things in our activities. [applause]

PRAVDA REPORTS LEADERS ELECTION SPEECHES

Kirilenko Speech

LD211351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "For the Motherland's Sake, in the Name of Communism: Voters' Meeting With ..P. Kirilenko"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 25th party congress. The country's labor rhythm is currently determined by the shock vigil in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth which millions of people have embarked on.

The working people of the city which bears the great leader's name are in the front ranks of this nationwide movement. The determination of labor collectives to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the 5-year-plan socioeconomic program was declared by the participants in the meeting held 19 February between voters of Leningrad's Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet--Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the meeting presidium were G.V. Romanov, member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, representatives of party and social organizations, pace setters of the socialist competition and personalities from the worlds of science and the arts.

A speech was delivered by A.P. Kirilenko, who was greeted warmly by those present. In these days, on the eve of the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets, he said, when we are all looking back on the path traveled by the country and defining concrete tasks for the future, the monolithic unity of the party and people and the indestructibility of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people are manifested particularly clearly.

The CPSU, true to its historic mission, is fulfilling with honor the role of the leading and guiding force in Soviet society. All our gains, our creative plans and our firm faith in a communist future are associated with the party.

It is quite natural that people speak so warmly, proudly and gratefully at election meetings about the multifaceted activity of the party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet people unanimously named Leonid Ilich as the first candidate deputy on a nationwide basis. The acknowledged, outstanding leader of party and state, he makes a tremendous contribution to the theory and practice of communist creation. A communist, Leninist and indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress for whom no happiness is higher than that of the working people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev generously devotes his talent, colossal political and organizational experience and rich creative forces to the great cause of communism and peace. And the Soviet people respond to Leonid Ilich with tremendous gratitude, great human love and selfless labor for the sake of the socialist motherland's prosperity.

A.P. Kirilenko conveyed to the working people of the legendary Vyborg locality [Vyborgskaya storona] and all Leningraders cordial greetings and best wishes for successes in work and happiness in personal life from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Those present greeted their communication with tumultous, prolonged applause.

Soviet people see their primary duty in the service of high social ideals, the speaker went on. And this is particularly clear today, when the country has entered the crucial period of the completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the year of active preparations for the 26th party congress, when a noteworthy date close to the heart of every Soviet person is approaching--the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The high labor activeness and harmonious rhythm of the country's intensive day-to-day life can be sensed clearly in Leningrad. The city on the Neva has a tried and tested working class detachment capable of coping with any task set and realizing any technical idea. Leningrad is distinguished by its rich spiritual life and the energetic activity of scientists and masters of the arts. All this rightly gives rise to its well-earned fame as one of the major centers of Soviet industry and the country's advanced science and culture.

Headed by their militant party organization, the hero-city's working people always march in the front ranks of the fighters for the new life. The glorious traditions laid down by many generations of revolutionaries and builders of socialism live on and are augmented by the labor, minds and hearts of our contemporaries.

Vyborgskiy Rayon is rich in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. It devoutly preserves the bright memory of Lenin. Here Vladimir Ilich was on the party register, here, on returning from abroad in 1917, he received his party card.

Thanking the Vyborgskaya Storona voters for nominating him candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, A.P. Kirilenko said that he regards this trust above all as an expression of complete approval and support for the Leninist party's policy and its indefatigable activity. He gave assurances that he will do everything to represent the working people of Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug worthily in the republic's highest organ of state power and will continue to devote his energies to the party's cause, the people's cause.

The time separating us from the last elections, the candidate deputy noted, has been filled with major, truly historic events. It has been marked by Soviet people's inspired labor. These were years of the consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, years in which the country advanced considerably along all salients of communist building. These were years of the further ideological and political rallying of our society.

An event of historic importance was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the manifesto of developed socialism. The entire political system of Soviet society is being improved on this basis. "We see the improvement of our socialist democracy above all," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "in terms of steadily insuring wider and wider participation by working people in the administration for all society's affairs, in terms of further developing the democratic foundations of our state system, in terms of creating the conditions for the all-round flourishing of the individual."

In the time which has elapsed since the last elections to union republic supreme soviets the highest goal of the party's economic strategy has been consistently implemented--the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard. As a result per capita real income has increased nearly 14 percent in 4 years. As before, the party and government have devoted unremitting attention to the construction of housing, health and cultural institutions and service enterprises and to the provision of public services and amenities in cities and villages.

The party's social policy is based on the firm, reliable foundations of our economy, whose potential has increased considerably in the past years. The national income has increased 16 percent compared with 1975. The output of industrial products has increased 20 percent. The industrial sectors which determine technology progress have developed most rapidly. Much has been done to open up the very rich natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Such a radically new feature in economic development as the creation of a number of major territorial-production complexes is also associated with this. These complexes already account for all the increase in oil and gas extraction and a substantial proportion of the increase in the extraction of iron ore and coal, electricity generation and the manufacture of tractors and other products.

The party's agrarian policy is being implemented persistently and this has made it possible to increase agricultural output and to overcome nature's caprices at the least possible expense. And it is well known how difficult 3 of the last 5 years turned out to be in terms of weather conditions. The next nationwide task is to win the battle to maintain the livestock population and prevent a decrease in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products.

The speaker went on to describe the outstanding contribution of Russia's working people to creating the material and technical base of communism. The country's present and future depend to a decisive extent on the development of the RSFSR. Its economy forms the basis of the unified national economic complex.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound and brilliant speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum provided a comprehensive anlaysis of economic development since the the 25th party congress. While noting the successes achieved, Leonid Ilich also drew attention to shortcomings and bottlenecks. The CPSU Central Committee plenum defined key tasks whose resolution will accelerate progress throughout the national economy.

One such task is the accelerated development of the power industry. We possess a major fuel and energy complex. But the economy's energy resource requirements are growing rapidly. The party is pointing to the need for the rational utilization of electricity and fuel and the intensive buildup of the fuel and energy potential by opening up new deposits and developing promising avenues of the power industry.

In this connection crucial tasks face the sectors which supply technical equipment for the fuel and energy complex including Leningrad's industry, which produces advanced power industry equipment.

Speaking of the development of transportation A.P. Kirilenko noted that considerable resources are and will continue to be allocated to that sector. But much depends too on imposing order and discipline in transportation and on a sharp increase in the responsibility of enterprises in other sectors for the utilization of transportation facilities. Great significance is attached to the introduction of leading experience, including that of the seamen, railroad workers, and motor and river transport workers of the Leningrad transportation network, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

While describing ways of increasing the efficiency of capital construction, at the same time the candidate deputy particularly stressed the significance of the more complete utilization of the capabilities of existing production facilities. Because of the failure of equipment already commissioned to operate at full capacity, the national economy is suffering a shortage of a large quantity of output. This practice must be eradicated. We must take up more boldly the Rostovskaya Oblast people's patriotic initiative--"we will build ahead of schedule and start up ahead of schedule"--which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev assessed highly in a message of greetings.

Everyone knows that successes in the economy and in increasing labor productivity are directly dependent on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In resolving this task we will of course continue to utilize the advantages of all-round cooperation within the framework of CEMA and the international division of labor, including with capitalist countries. At the same time we must take into account the fact that reactionary imperialist circles, and above all the Carter administration, are curtailing established economic ties with the Soviet Union in an attempt thus to exert political and economic pressure on us.

These are certainly attempts using unsuitable means. Our country has long since proved its ability independently to resolve successfully the most complex economic, scientific and technical tasks, often outstripping world science and practice in the process. But in order to make more efficient use of our economic and scientific potential we must make high demands on literally all the sectors that constitute the national economic complex --above all, pivotal sectors such as machine building.

The creation of equipment making it possible to reduce sharply manual and arduous physical labor is of fundamental importance. This is one way of overcoming the shortage of manpower resources and is also a method of rendering labor more attractive and more in line with Soviet people's higher cultural and general educational standards.

The broad creative activity of the masses, the speaker went on, is a proven means of implementing the party's plans. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism creates still greater scope for initiative from below. And at the same time the new economic management methods assume precise organization and the strict observance of plan, technological and labor discipline.

Socialist competition to improve the end results and fulfill the counterplans and pledges is a mighty accelerator of the development of the people's initiative and economic and social progress. It is this that is the aim of Leningraders' patriotic movement "from high quality in everyone's work to high efficiency in the collective's work!"

A.P. Kirilenko cordially congratulated the working people of the city and oblast on the award of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for victory in the all-union socialist competition for last year's results.

Socialist competition, he noted, has received new impetus with the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth." In response to the party's call the country's working people are seeking to make 1980 a year of shock, Leninist work.

In speaking of those who march in the van and honorably fulfill their civic duty, mention must be made of the glorious Soviet women. The importance of the feat of motherhood is incalculable. Solicitious and affectionate mothers, educators, custodians of the family home--women take an active part in social life and in creating physical and spiritual values.

We must display fatherly concern for the generation that is today embarking on its working life and taking the place of older people at the machine tools, in the fields and on the farmsteads.

Our young people and their militant detachment--the Komsomol--accomplish great and responsible deeds. They are always where things are most difficult, where young people's enthusiasm and energy are needed. It is well known that the Leningrade Party Organization trains worker cadres with truly a statewide span. And it is a very good thing that experienced mentors, people who have for many decades devoted their abilities and efforts to the good of the socialist motherland, in the name of its strengthening and blossoming, are involved in educating young men and women in Leningrad. Educating young people in the best revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and in the spirit of communist morality--that is what the CPSU Central Committee calls for in its resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

While implementing economic and social development plans, our party makes tremendous efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. This principled Leninist foreign policy course is time tested and proven by practice. The socialist revolution proclaimed it in the young Soviet state's first decree--the Decree on Peace. It was embodied in the peace program put forward at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses by its creator, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

We have managed to achieve much by energetically implementing this program in close alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

However, the modern world is not free from dangers and alarm over mankind's fate. A profound analysis and principled, firm and substantiated assessment of the present world situation are provided in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent.

It can boldly be said that today the broadest work public is increasingly clearly aware that the blame for the deterioration in the international situation lies wholly with imperialism and primarily U.S. reactionary circles. The overtly militarist and hegemonist policy of force and diktat chosen by the U.S. administration is aimed at casting the world back to cold war times. Its source is U.S. reactionary imperialist circles' discontent with the strengthening of the socialist community, the growth of revolutionary processes and the upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle. The very course of world events does not suit them.

The present U.S. militarist actions can to a considerable extent be ascribed to the country's desire to seize by military force sources of raw materials, especially in the Near and Middle East.

The Soviet Union's firm, consistent course of detente and its peace initiatives create real obstacles to militarist and aggressive schemes. It is this that embodies the answer to the question why such resistance was offered in the United States to the treaty limiting strategic nuclear arms--SALT II--and why the ratification of a treaty so important for the cause of detente has been postponed indefinitely. This is also the answer to the question why the NATO session, at U.S. dictation, adopted the decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in a number of West European countries.

While interfering in other peoples' affairs the U.S. Government at the same time circulates lies about the Soviet Union's policy, particularly vis-a-vis Iran and Afghanistan. It is indicative that the Chinese hegemonists have joined in the unbridled imperialist campaign. Recent events have confirmed that Washington and Beijing are not only participating together in anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria but are also expanding their undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Thus the Beijing leadership is once again demonstrating the antipopular, antisocialist essence of its policy.

Of course, the candidate stressed, we take into account the losses inflicted on the cause of peace by the actions of American imperialism and reaction. But we also clearly see something else--the detente policy is necessary to the people. It has put down deep roots. It has many advocates. "Soviet people and our friends abroad," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "may be confident that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It is determined by the CPSU Congress decisions and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines constant love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression. It has proved its worth in past decades and we will continue to follow it. No one will deflect us from this course."

In a few months we will all celebrate the 35th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany. This victory prevented the collapse of civilization. The peoples remember their liberators and pay tribute to Soviet people's heroism. This memory does not fade with the years and decades, just as the pain of war veterans' scars does not subside and the sadness does not fade from the grief-stricken hearts of widows, mothers and orphaned children. Leningraders, whose exploit has become a symbol of courage, steadfastness and the inflexible will for victory, are well aware of that. The communal graves in the Piskarevskoye Cemetery are not merely graves of grief and sadness. They are a reminder that it is necessary to fight tirelessly for peace.

We are traveling and will continue to travel the course of peace and creative work. It is based on our people's vital interests and happiness. But we are strengthening and will continue to strengthen the socialist motherland's defense capability. Our valiant armed forces are reliably guarding peace and socialism. Soviet soldiers are fully determined to defend October's gains and deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, from whatever geographical point he might venture to raise his sword against us.

In conclusion A.P. Kirilenko said:

Soviet people are approaching the coming elections rallied closely around the beloved Communist Party--their proven leader. Constituting the nucleus of the whole political system of the mature socialist society, our party, headed by the Leninist Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, its general secretary, is leading the working people's masses to new achievements. True to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its unfading principles and creative spirit, it is victoriously blazing a trail through the virgin lands of history. [speech report ends]

A.P. Kirilenko familiarizes himself with Leningrad's new construction projects and visited the M.I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute. At the Svetlana Association he inquired about the collective's working and living conditions and the problems of strengthening science's link with production.

A conversation took place at the Smolnyy with the leaders of the Leningrad Party Organization. There was discussion of the questions of further improving production efficiency and work quality in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's policy speeches.

At Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery A.P. Kirilenko paid homage to the memory of the Leningraders who fell in the struggle against the enemy. Flowers were laid at the monument to the city's heroic defenders on Victory Square.

Shcherbitskiy Address

LD221031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Lofty Aims, Responsible Tasks. Voters' Meeting With V.V. Shcherbitskiy"]

[Excerpts] The participants in the meeting held 14 February in Dneprodzerzhinsk between the voters of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's Bagleyskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate for the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet--Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee--spoke of their wholehearted approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and their desire to work still better for the blossoming of the beloved motherland and to greet fittingly the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly greeted by voters, delivered a speech. After expressing thanks for the high honor and trust shown in him, he noted that he has always deemed it a great honor and continues to deem it so to be the representative in the republic Supreme Soviet of the people of Dneprodzerzhinsk--wonderful working people who fittingly continue our people's glorious traditions--the representative of the city where Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, our party's outstanding leader and head of the Soviet state, was born and underwent his labor and political tempering.

A few days ago Leonid Ilich, with his characteristic consideration, inquired in detail about the state of affairs in the republic's coal industry metallurgy and agriculture and asked about people's mood. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev received with great satisfaction the news of the labor and political enthusiasm and active support by the Ukraine's people for the party's domestic and foreign policy and all the Soviet Government's measures aimed at insuring our motherland's security. Knowing of my upcoming meeting with you, Leonid Ilich conveyed the best wishes to the people of Dneprodzerzhinsk and also all the republic's working people.

This information was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The comrades who have spoken here, the speaker went on to say, have talked with great gratitude of the multifaceted organizational and political activity of our party's combat headquarters--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The creative approach to formulating economic and social strategy, extremely rich political experience and collective intellect, profound competence and businesslike approach of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo all insure that the decisions taken are scientific, realistic and of practical value, that the leadership of all sectors of communist building is purposeful and dynamic and that our party's foreign policy course is implemented consistently.

Many kind and warm words about Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have been spoken at today's meeting. This reflects the truly nationwide recognition of his statecraft, political perspicacity and great humanity. The Ukraine's working people, who, like all Soviet people, have nominated Leonid Ilich as their first candidate, see him as a political leader of the Lenin type who is indissolubly linked with the people, has dedicated his life to them and devotes all his efforts to boosting their well-being and to the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

This is the 10th time the Ukraine's people have elected their supreme organ of state power--the republic Supreme Soviet. The distinctive feature of the present elections is that they are being held in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, at a period when tremendous work to fulfill the crucial tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and mass socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth are in full swing in the republic, as they are throughout the country. It is this above all that determines the content of the party organizations' organizational and political activity, the businesslike nature of the election campaign and the high exactingness and self-critical approach that have marked the election meetings.

Our people are approaching the elections in a good mood and with a sense of legitimate pride in their socialist motherland and its historic achievements. The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian SSR and the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia have been a cogent demonstration of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of the indestructible fraternal friendship and the unity of our country's peoples.

The Ukrainian SSR's economy is developing comprehensively within the unified national economic complex. Some R3,669 million of above-plan industrial output has been sold since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Production of output in the top quality category has almost quadrupled. The Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk thermal power stations--the biggest in Europe--the first phase of the Chernobyl AES, a light-section mill at the Krivorozhstal plant, an oxygen converter shop at the Azovstal plant, new high-output mines in the Donetskiy and Lovsko-Volynskiy coal basins and a number of complexes for the production of mineral fertilizers and the raw materials for them in Gorlovka, Severodnoetsk, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Cherkassy, Rovno, Sumy, Odessa and Yavorov have been constructed. The Gorlovka-Odessa ammonia pipeline, more than 800-km long, has been commissioned. The construction of the Severo-Krymskiy and Glavnyy Kakhovskiy main canals has been completed. A number of textile enterprises in Volynskaya Oblast and the Donbass, sugar refineries in the Poltava and Carpathian areas and other important projects have also been commissioned.

The consistent implementation of the party's course of boosting the countryside's productive forces in every possible way has made it possible, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions in 1975 and 1979, to considerably increase average annual production of grain and livestock products. Average annual gross agricultural output increased by R2.5 billion, or 9.5 percent.

The social program is being successfully fulfilled in the republic. Since the last elections the average wage of workers and employees has increased 12.1 percent, and kolkhoz members' work payment has increased more than 28 percent. Since the start of the 5-year plan almost 6.5 million people have improved their housing conditions. Trade, consumer services, education, culture and public health have undergone further development.

It is perfectly clear that all these achievements did not come about spontaneously. They are the result of the people's heroic labor under the proven leadership of our Leninist party. In the republic more than 1 million leading workers and innovators and more than 40,000 teams, sectors, shops and enterprises fulfilled the 4-year targets ahead of schedule, and 150,000 working people and almost 8,000 production collectives have already fulfilled the 5-year plan.

The Soviet Ukraine's working people have adopted high socialist pledges for this year. Industrial working people are seeking to sell R915 million of above-plan output, including the additional production of R500 million of consumer goods. [paragraph continues]

Rural working people have promised to grow and harvest 53 million tons of grain--3 million more than the plan. It is planned to sell to the state at least 1.1 billion poods of grain, 50.25 million tons of sugar beets, 3.73 million tons of meat, 14.04 million tons of milk, more than 8.5 billion eggs and much other agricultural produce.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed that we are always self-critical in assessing what has been achieved. Of course, we have omissions and unresolved tasks. But we are aware of them, are working persistently to resolve them and will resolve them without fail. There are many objective factors among those determining the strained situation vis-a-vis the fulfillment of our plans for a number of positions but at the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted, many difficulties are generated by shortcomings in planning and labor organization, poor technological and labor discipline in a number of enterprises and the inability of certain leaders to focus attention on the tasks of raising production efficiency and work quality or to insure step by step the implementation of the planned measures. Our primary tasks are to insure everywhere the planned labor productivity growth rate and the most rational utilization of production capital and material and raw material--especially fuel and energy--resources.

We must firmly learn the rule that to economize is to augment production. All the activity of party and economic organs and soviets of people's deputies must now be directed toward successfully completing the 5-year plan and creating a firm base for efficient work in the years to come.

In implementing the tasks of economic and cultural building the CPSU Central Committee has always relied on the initiative and creativity of local party organizations and labor collectives. The twice-decorated Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast has achieved good results on the whole in this year's of the 5-year plan. The oblast party organization, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev headed in the difficult postwar years, cherishes and is augmenting its tremendous experience of mobilizing working people to resolve political and economic tasks. We all remember Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in the Dnepropetrovsk area and your city last fall. Leonid Ilich's meeting with the party aktiv and in labor collectives and his practical assistance and advice met with a profound response in the hearts and deeds of the working people not only of your oblast and city but throughout the republic.

The major industrial center--decorated Dneprodzerzhinsk--also has a good reputation. It is gratifying that the city is developing, growing, becoming more beautiful. Its population is now more than 4 million. During the present 5-year plan the volumes of capital construction and industrial production and the production of output bearing the seal of quality have increased and labor productivity has improved. Production capacities and volumes have increased appreciably and output quality has improved in Bagleyskiy Rayon's enterprises also. Last year their collectives provided a considerable amount of above-plan coke and chemical and other products needed by the national economy.

Housing and cultural and consumer construction is being carried out at a high pace in the city. Since the start of the 5-year plan the housing conditions of more than 16,000 families have been improved. Children's preschool institutions with 3,150 places have been commissioned--almost treble the number commissioned in the entire Ninth 5-Year Plan [IZVESTIYA 15 February Morning Edition version, carried on page 2, adds here...and also new schools, a consumer services center, a movie theater, trade and public catering enterprises and other installations...] Much has been done to provide amenities.

An important source of the socialist system's dynamism and strength, V.V.Shcherbitskiy noted, is its truly democratic nature. The working person--that is the protagonist of our social life. And this is legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution, whose whole meaning, whose every letter is aimed at insuring that the historical creativity of the people's masses is supported in every possible way and is developed steadily. And here the exercise of broad freedoms and rights, equal for every Soviet person, is inseparable from the carrying out by each citizen of his obligations and duty to the motherland.

One of the main directions of Soviet society's political development is the working people's ever-increasing participation in the most representative organs which implement real power--the soviets of people's deputies. Working in the soviets, deputies pass through a great school of state administration and political leadership. In our republic alone more than 500,000 deputies are elected to local soviets, while the soviets' aktiv consists of about 9 million people.

A most important role in developing socialist democracy belongs to our Leninist party, which displays comprehensive concern for the political, socioeconomic and cultural progress of each Soviet republic and for further strengthening the unity of the great historic community of people--the Soviet people. As V.I. Lenin foresaw, the Communist Party and the Communist Party alone is capable of "being the teacher, guide and leader of all the working people" by virtue of its democratism and ability to merge with the masses. Every communist must not only constantly remember this but also prove by his work, by hid deeds and by his whole life that he rightfully belongs to the vanguard of the working class and of all working people.

The profound democratism of our social system is displayed particularly cogently against the background of the effective deprivation of rights suffered by working people in the capitalist countries. There the working class and the broad people's masses have to wage a daily struggle for their vital, most elementary rights, especially the most natural and sacred right--the right to work. And when this struggle assumes such a scale that it begins to threaten the ruling class, the latter tramples in the mud even the formally proclaimed scanty bourgeois "freedoms" and crudely suppresses democratic movements by the most cynical, fascist methods.

It is characteristic here that the harder the screws of so-called "freedoms" are tightened on working people in their own countries, the louder the ballyhoo kicked up over the utterly false thesis "of human rights violations" in the socialist countries. Of course, this falsifying device of bourgeois propagandists--laying the blame on someone else--is far from new or original. More and more people round the world are realizing its lying, apologetic nature.

The present election campaign, the speaker went on to say, is also notable for the fact that it is being held in the year when we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Our people have been living under peaceful skies for more than a third of a century. And from the vantage point of the time we have lived through it can be seen particularly clearly just how much our party and state and the entire socialist community have done to strengthen world peace and the peoples' security.

At the same time the deterioration in the international situation connected with militarist and reactionary circles' desire to build up the arms race and change the correlation of forces in their own favor, and with their attempts to interfere in other countries internal affairs cannot fail to cause concern to all people of good will. The true culprits behind the deterioration in the international situation are unmasked before all the world with great force of logic and reasoning in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Soviet people and all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces angrily stigmatize the adventurist course being purused by the present American administration--a course hostile to the cause of detente and resulting in intensified danger of war. The U.S. President's 23 January speech in Congress showed that the ruling circles have decided to regain for the country its dubious reputation as world policeman. And it is perfectly obvious here that the turn toward a course hostile to detente's interests, to the course of a new arms race spiral, took place in American policy long before the events in Afghanistan around which Western and Beijing propagandists are heaping up mountains of lies.

Workers, kolkhoz members, scientific and cultural figures and war veterans are condemning the U.S. adventurist policy at election meetings and in letters to party organs and newspapers, television and radio editorial offices. Particular indignation is aroused by Washington's attempts to start speaking the language of cold war with us, the American imperialists' arbitrary arrogation of some sort of right to either "punish" or "reward" other states and peoples and the hypocritical and infinitely cynical fantasies about some sort of "Soviet threat" to peace and international security.

The Soviet state's firm, principled and consistent posture and balanced reaction to the West's feverish, hasty statements and actions look weighty and authoritative against the background of the White House leaders' political adventurism. As befits a great power, the Soviet Union is guided in its policy not by narrowly conceived instant advantages or emotional outbursts but by the supreme interests of its people and state, which objectively coincide with the vital interests of the world's peoples and the interests of the peaceful and progressive development of human civilization.

At the same time our people, both Communists and nonparty people, realize that under the conditions of the deterioration in the international situation they must brace themselves, strengthen discipline and work still more productively. The Soviet Ukraine's heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and wonderful young people display profound understanding of all the tasks and fulfil them with great responsibility at both their labor and combat posts. No one must be in any doubt that the Soviet Union will continue to be able to stand up for its legitimate national interests and the interests of its allies and friends.

So, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the detente policy is now being subjected to grim trials. But our state's foreign policy course remains unchanged. As before, it combines consistent love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression and a resolute struggle against the hegemonist aspirations of the imperialist powers and China. Along with the fraternal socialist countries we will continue to seek to insure that the relaxation of tension remains the leading trend in relations with other states and take measures to safeguard international security.

Our aims are clear and noble--lasting peace and security, and mutually advantageous cooperation. The CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy meets with the Soviet people's unanimous approval and complete support and enjoys the universal recognition of supporters of peace and all sober-minded people on earth. [paragraph continues]

We view the future with optimism, no matter how the imperialists may rage. Our society is healthy and vital, our defense is sound and the unity of the Leninist party and the people is more unshakable than ever. The future belongs to us, to the forces of peace and progress.

In conclusion the candidate assured voters that he will devote all his efforts and knowledge to justifying the high trust and fulfilling irreproachably his duty to party and people, and he wished the people of Dneprodzerzhinsk good health, happiness and well-being for each family and new labor successes for the good of the great Soviet people and our beloved motherland.

CENSUS RESULTS ON POPULATION, NATIONALITIES

LD220958 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--The Soviet Union's population has increased over the recent years by 22.8 million and is now 264.5 million.

According to the returns of the population census held in this country last year, a growth of the urban population and a reduction of the rural population are continuing. At present, 62 percent of the population live in cities and 38 per cent of the entire population of the country live in the countryside.

Over the years of Soviet power, 1,174 new cities have appeared on the map of the USSR.

Eighteen Soviet cities have a population of more than a million each. The biggest cities are Moscow (with a population of more than eight million), Leningrad (more than four million), the capital of the Ukraine--Kiev (2.1 million) the capital of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asian republic)--Tashkent (nearly two million).

The USSR is a multinational state. It is inhabitated by more than 100 peoples of various languages and national traditions. The largest nations are the Russians, their total number being 137.3 million. The smallest nationalities live in Daghestan (Caucasus), in the North and the Far East of the USSR. The Aleutians and Negidals number, for example, only 500 people each.

The Russian language is the main means of communication. 153 million people use it as their mother tongue, and another 61.3 million have a fluent command of it.

All the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union, including those which did not have their written language prior to the revolution of 1917, now talk and write in their native tongue. Education in the USSR is free and accessible to all.

BRIEFS

DEMCHENKO IN PRIMORYE--Meetings between candidate deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and voters are continuing in Primorye. Yesterday in Partizansk the voters of Partizanskiy Electoral District met with Vladimir Akimovich Demchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and candidate from Partizanskiy Electoral District No 230. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0235 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW]

SUMMARY OF RSFSR PLAN PERFORMANCE IN 1979

LD181139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Russia on the 5-Year Plan Trail: The Results of the Fulfillment of the RSFSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1979"]

[Text] The RSFSR working people, competing to fulfill the annual plan, achieved a further development in the republic's economy in 1979. This is indicated in a report of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration.

The RSFSR's national economic development in 1979 is characterized by the following data (expressed as percentages of the 1978 figures):

National income used for consumption and accumulation--	102.0 percent
Industrial output--including:	102.7 percent overall
Production of the means of production--	102.9 percent
Production of consumer goods--	102.3 percent
Agricultural output--	94.0 percent
Freight turnover of all types of transport in general use--	100.7 percent
Commissioning of fixed capital--	100.2 percent
Capital investments: overall--	102. percent
Numbers of workers and employees--	101.6 percent
Labor productivity:	
In industry--	102.3 percent
In agriculture (public production)--	94.9 percent
In construction--	101.9 percent
Real per capita income--	103. percent
Wage fund in the national economy--	104.4 percent

The annual plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled. The increase in production compared with 1978 was 2.7 percent.

The republic's agricultural workers, despite the difficult weather conditions of the past year, achieved an increase in the overall volume of gross agricultural output of 3 percent compared with average annual production in the previous 5-year plan.

Capital investment in the RSFSR's national economy from all sources of finance totaled R81.6 billion and increased 2 percent compared with 1978.

Out of the resources of the state, housing construction cooperatives, kolkhozes and the population, 1,156,000 new furnished apartments and individual houses with a total area of 56.1 million square meters were commissioned. Housing conditions were improved for nearly 5.5 million people. General educational schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, many new movie theaters, clubs, cultural institutes and other cultural and consumer projects were commissioned.

The further development of the people's education, science and culture continued.

Medical services and organized leisure for the population were extended. The population of the RSFSR was 138.4 million on 1 January 1980.

PROBLEMS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

LD151057 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 February 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Improving the Mechanism of Management" a 2,000-word article entitled "Construction Associations" by Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Yakovlev, chief of the USSR Construction Ministry Main Planning and Economic Administration. He claims that the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction is holding back the further development of the national economy and that this is largely the result of an obsolete management structure and he argues the need to set up construction associations along the lines of production associations.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ESTONIAN POWER WORKERS

LD201259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical workers and employees and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of fuel and power enterprises in the Estonian SSR:

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you on the ahead-of-schedule completion of the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for oil shale extraction, electricity production and other plan indicators.

It is very important that since the beginning of the 5-year plan, as a result of the above-plan extraction of shale and the reliable and economical working of power stations, an additional 6.6 billion kilowatts of electricity have been generated and through this over 1.5 million tons of fuel oil has been released for the national economy. The valuable experience of labor collectives in the Estonian SSR in the industrial utilization of local shale convincingly shows the practical possibility and economic expediency of using low-calorie types of solid fuel for the country's needs.

These good results have been achieved thanks to the selfless labor of miners and power workers, the active creative contribution of engineering and technical workers the great organizational and political work ofparty, trade union and Komsomol organizations and effective socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and the implementation of the course outlined by the party toward improving the structure of the country's fuel and power balance.

It is particularly gratifying that collectives of fuel and power enterprises in the Estonian SSR are not stopping at what has been achieved but are further continuing the struggle to increase shale extraction and processing, improve the techniques for utilizing it in the power industry and increase efficiency and work quality.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and new labor successes for the good of our motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1165 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD211720 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--The USSR today launched the Cosmos-1165 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies. The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--379 kilometres, minimum distance--182 kilometres, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik functions normally.

RESEARCH SHIP TAKES PART IN OCEANOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

LD211029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[T. Romanovskaya report: "Exhibition Ship"]

[Text] Novorossiysk--The USSR Ministry of Geology's expedition ship Issledovatel has left Novorossiysk to take part in the Oceanexpo-80 International Oceanography Exhibition which is to take place in the French city of Bordeaux 2 through 9 March. This will be the first time a scientific research ship from the USSR has taken part in such an exhibition as an exhibit.

The ship is equipped with a Mars navigation and geophysical unit, which makes it possible to carry out geophysical research round the clock. The computer installed on board, by receiving data from the appropriate gages, including signals from satellites, make it possible to work out results on the spot and direct the ship's movement along the fixed routes. The use of this equipment has made it possible to carry out geophysical work from the surface of the seas and oceans in a new way.

BRIEFS

TRIBUTE TO SCIENTIST--A presidium session of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences on 19 February listened to a report on new trends in the development of international legal practice concerning the utilization of world ocean resources. This fundamental research work has become a peculiar report on the scientific activity of academician Koretskiy, honorary director of the State and Law Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He delivered the report on his 90th birthday. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, congratulated the scientist on the jubilee and on the title of socialist labor hero, and handed him a congratulatory message from Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The session was attended by Rudich, science and educational institutions department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU]

ANTI-MATTER PARTICLES DETECTED--Leningrad, February 18, TASS--Leningrad astrophysicists have made an important step towards unveiling the mystery of the universe. Researchers of the Ioffe Physico-Technical Institute at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR detected anti-matter particles--anti-protons--in the primordial space irradiation with the help of unique equipment lifted into the upper layers of the atmosphere by an aerostat. The detected particles are products of the interaction between space rays and interstellar gas. [Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD]

USTINOV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF ARMY-NAVY DAY

LD212313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and servicemen of the Moscow garrison devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was held in Moscow today. Its presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; Savinkin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; deputy defense ministers of the country; marshals of the Soviet Union; marshals of arms of the forces; generals, admirals; and representatives of party and administrative organizations. Those assembled were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Moskalenko, USSR deputy minister of defense.

GORSHKOV: ROLE OF NAVY PROTECTION, NOT AGGRESSION

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--The Soviet Navy "was created not for aggression but for portecting the security of our country", writes Admiral of the Navy of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov in KOMMUNIST, magazine of the CPSU Central Committee. "The naval strength of the imperialist states", the author points out, "was intensively used in the interests of their aggressive policy in the war in Korea and Indochina, in the numerous conflicts in the Middle East, regions of Hindustan Peninsula, Latin America, in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, etc. The U.S. naval forces, stationed thousands of miles from their shores, are systematically and widely used as a tool for pressure and military threat vis-a-vis the countries with regimes which are disagreeable for the American leaders".

"The recent events connected with the aggravation of American-Iranian relations also attest to the continuation of the Pentagon's gendarme functions. A grouping of American ships, including strike aircraft carriers and nuclear cruisers, the biggest since the Second World War, is concentrated near Iran's shores, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. This stage of force has been undertaken in order to return to the active role of world gendarme, to the 'aircraft carrier diplomacy', to the use of military strength wherever there are imperialist interests of the United States, in Asia, or in the Near and Middle East, in Europe or any other part of the world."

"In the conditions when the United States and its close allies turned the world ocean into huge launching pads for strategic weapons, a real threat to the peoples, primarily the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has developed. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has developed. The Soviet Union, proceeding from this threat, was compelled to take care in response of the security of its borders and the borders of other socialist countries and create a modern ocean fleet which is able to deter possible aggression from ocean directions and deliver retaliatory strikes in case of need."

"The Soviet Navy is equipped with formidable and sophisticated military hardware. However, our navy was not created for aggression, but for protecting the security of our country, other countries of the socialist community, for facilitating the maintenance of peace throughout the world."